The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1880.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

with another eminent paper-philan- and it is probable that, if they had both would have stood shoulder to shoulder on Kingsley in the foremost ranks of es.

ers relating to his first visit to America and unimportant; but they are charac- the same inability to philosophize,— ne narrow horizon, shutting down ten from an observer who saw superficial es with preternatural keenness within though even within that limit he did tail correctly, or was unable to report ty. His literary conscience was a mat- growth; the critical reader of his ooks must see how willing he is to sac- th to effect, and stage-effect at that; annot help seeing, too, that, while Dick- , to the last, to certain conventionali- mannerisms of his own, he grows more truly dramatic, and more and more fe. In these letters, however, there is n, apparently, of judgment or feeling, a young man's letters in 1858, and a an's letters in 1870; a young man of high spirits, fluent, quick, restless, nor wise. Considering that the half- of Dickens' literary life covered a pe- of the most important events in the story, considering that he passed there capital where he must daily have met nd interesting people of every sort,— riously astonishing how devoid of gen- erest they are. They relate almost himself, and not even to himself in an ing or significant way. They tell how and went, where he slept, and what he dinner. In the second volume re intolerably full as to his and his amateur theatric- his audiences, and his fellow- rs. Unless his whole heart was in these ey show very little of his intimate life, even more silent as to his literary art od, and the reader of his books will get rom his letters. A fair half of his work as the author of these letters might duced, you say; but the other half round him. Perhaps no greater proof of s could be demanded than this fact, own work seems greater than he in any h he or his friends have been able to on him. Great genius he was and re- d his genius will shine more and more sonality becomes remote.

K RIVER AND LAKE HORICON.

ial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

rown, Wis., Feb. 22.—The proposition ongress to regulate Upper Mississippi n by a system of reservoirs in North- Wisconsin and Northeastern Minne- eceiving considerable attention from e of this State, especially in the locali- ly interested in the project. The sys- st devised consisted of the construc- ams upon the headwaters of the Mis- St. Croix, Chippewa, and Wisconsin but it is now proposed to include Rock the scheme, and to use Lake Horicon ervoir.—petitions to this effect having ed by the people along the entire Rock ley, and presented to Congress. The apacity of Lake Horicon is estimated t of water on 47,000 acres of land, or 00 cubic feet of water. The watershed uted to be 438 square miles. figures go to show that the lake ld be an important addition to the Should the plan be adopted, there large amount of water stored in Lake t a small expense. This improvement importance to one of the most fertile ted regions of the Mississippi Valley, mmunication would be of incalculable the manufacturing interests along r, from Horicon to Rock Island. There bt that a completion of this work as ated, would afford an equal stage of Rock River for manufacturing pur- ing the entire low-water season,—a that does not at present exist, the vers along the stream being in an im- d condition most of the time.

WHEAT AND CORN.

al Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GO, Ill., Feb. 22.—The past week has ing one on wheat. Along the north s county a majority of the fields are n: still there may yet be vitality the roots to insure a crop. In the d southern parts of the county the s much greener. The freezing and at are now common are bad for the rn-husking is about finished. The olerable, and considerable corn is ady to market,—26 cents being about e price.

formation reforms. McCleesney's $8 eformed public opinion on dentistry."

DEATHS.

day, Feb. 22, Dr. S. W. Lee, at 573 West , of meningitis, aged 36 years. f the family can see the body at the chapel ingtonian Home at 2 p. m. Remains will Rosehill on 2:30 p. m. train, Chicago, Bur- ington Road.

SEN—Sunday Feb. 22, Jacob Andreasen, rs and 3 months. residence, corner of Frederick and Lar ake View, on Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m. ll be taken to Manitowoc, Wis.

b. 22, Mary Louise, daughter of James M. Walker, and wife of John Wellborn

—At the residence of her son-in-law, , 54 North Wells-st., of pneumonia, Mrs. , aged 74 years. 1 o'clock. Friends of the family invited, ECK—Sunday noon, William Schoeneck,

1 p. m., 24th inst., from 350 West Lake-st. in Shelbyville, Ind., Feb. 22, of consump- H. Sharp, brother of Mrs. J. H. Beers, of

e respectfully invited to attend the fu- residence of Mr. Beers, 301 Warren-av., at 2 o'clock p. m.

—At his residence at Woodlawn, of con- s, at 3:30 p. m., Feb. 22, William Hudson.

3 p. m. Tuesday, Feb. 24, to Oakwoods carriages. Friends are invited to attend their notice. it, Cleveland, and Buffalo papers please

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TTER WILL CONDUCT A GOSPEL ice in Bethesda Mission, corner Mc- Clark-sts., this evening, commencing at All are welcome.

ZENS' INDEPENDENT CLUB OF THE will meet at 76 West Randolph-st., ening, Feb. 25. Members please attend. and taxpayers are cordially invited.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. CORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

LAR TRADE SALE RY GOODS, DAY, FEB. 24, 9:30 A. M. Assortment of Desirable Goods. GEO. P. CORE & CO., Auctioneers.

t Catalogue Auction Sale For 1880, of TS, SHOES, d SLIPPERS, WILL BE MADE Feb. 25, at 9:30 a. m. prompt. This will be a large offering of ustom-Made Spring-Style Wear, IN men's, Misses', and Children's Kid, Goat, and Grain, Hand- Machine-Sewed and Pegged. Medium and Fine makes will be found every buyer's inspection is asked. Catalogue out in the seen Monday. GEO. P. CORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

HENRY & HATCH, ssors to Chas. E. Raddin & Co., ctioneers, 127 & 129 Wabash-av.

WE SHALL HOLD OUR ING SPRING SALE S AND SHOES, TUESDAY, FEB. 24. HENRY & HATCH.

Y GOODS, EDNESDAY, FEB. 25. HENRY & HATCH.

ISON, POMEROY & CO., tioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

INDIANA-AV. AR THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., orning, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, ENTIRE FURNITURE, Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and iture, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, , &c. Sale peremptory. EDISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

CANDY.

Y Send $1, $5, $3, or $5 for a sample box, by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

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New Spring Overcoats AND Ulsterettes

Are coming in with a rush from our MANUFACTORY,

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

Of our own make, found only at the

PUTNAM.

Our $7.50 Overcoats And $10.00 Ulsterettes

Seem to be appreciated by the young men.

Our $10, $12, $13 and $15 OVERCOATS AND ULSTERETTES

Take the People by storm.

EVERY GARMENT

Marked in plain figures at prices that can't help but please.

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131 & 133 Clark-st. and 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT,

Proprietors and Manufacturers.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

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Coughs, Colds, Consumption,

And all Diseases of Throat and Lungs.

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MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN IS PRICELESS TRIBUNE BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

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1880 Spring Styles Gents' Dress Silk Hats on hand and made to measure, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.)

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Contracts taken for Sidewalks, Basement and Malt Floors, in any part of the United States, by the Portland Cement Paving Co., Rooms 10 and 11 Bryan Block-st. J. B. HURLBUT, Patentee and Manager.

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TO RENT.

Store for wholesale, No. 154 Madison-st., opposite Field & Leiter's wholesale store. Inquire Silverman's Bank, 70 LaSalle-st.

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STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 2 Broadway, N. Y., and 105 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN SLOANE, Western Manager.

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New York ..... London ..... Paris.

Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

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New York and Glasgow.

ANCHORIA, Feb. 28, 7 a. m. | CIRCASSIA, March 13, 7 a. m.
STILORIA, March 5, 1 p. m. | DEVONIA, March 20, noon

New York to London direct.

CALIFORNIA, Feb. 25, 7 a. m. | AUSTRALIA, March 6, 1 p. m.

Cabins, $5 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $25.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

WHITE STAR LINE

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 42 South Clark-st.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for £1, and upwards, at lowest rates. P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent.

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$100 Reward.

We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 3, 1878.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 59 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years' experience, and is curing many of the worst cases of Rupture. Manufacturers of the celebrated Common-Sense Truss, adopted by the Government as the best.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 311 & 313 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

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"PRIZE" OF "ONE DOLLAR" OFFERED

IN THE INTEREST OF THE CLOTHING TRADE,

To Every Male Child Born During November and December of this Year, in Cook County.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

Of course—what other house would have thought of doing such a thing?—WILL GIVE THE SUM OF ONE DOLLAR, subject to certain conditions which we will explain to the "old man." We will increase the amount of the prize if allowed to name the boy.

If Willoughby, Hill & Co. were in the Dry Goods trade they could afford to make this prize "five dollars" for girls, and if some heavy dry goods concern would make the offer, they would no doubt "feel lighter" before the year was out.

We take a right smart interest in the increase of the "male sex," and this offer will cost us thousands of dollars, but we expect all the manufacturers of this and other countries will take hold and help us out in the INTEREST of the CLOTHING TRADE.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., rather lively workers, quite restless, almost sleepless in the endeavor to cover men—kind for a small consideration, at the

Cor. of Madison & Clark-sts.,

Now the Largest Retailers of Clothing in the United States.

OPEN TILL NINE AT NIGHT.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 STATE-ST.,

Solicit orders from all in want of good-fitting Shirts, made from best materials, and at reasonable prices. Their Spring importations of Fancy Shirtings are now ready to show. The assortment is large and patterns quite desirable. They carry in stock a large number of lines of White and Fancy Shirts of their own make, in all sizes. Their Unlaundried Shirts are the best in the market.

Retail—First Floor. Wholesale—Upper Floors.

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St. Jacobs Oil

The Great German Remedy.

Signa MARIE SALVOTTI, Prima Donna Wilhelmj Troupe: "Nothing can compare with it as a prompt and reliable cure."

Prof. C. O. DUPLESSIS, Mgr. Chicago Gymnasium: "We use it in preference to everything we know of."

D. B. COOKE, Esq., American Express Co., Chicago, Ill.: "Gladly bear testimony to its efficacy."

Prof. EDWARD HOLST, Pianist and Composer, Chicago, Ill.: "Its effects are in harmony with its claims."

STACEY HILL, Esq., Mt. Auburn Inclined R. R., Cincinnati, O.: "Undoubtedly it is a remarkable inedicine."

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The Great German Remedy,

ST. JACOBS OIL,

Is "The Household Article" of the Age.

Keep it on Hand. It Conquers Pain.

Druggists sell it for FIFTY CENTS.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

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MANUFACTURERS

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We will sell our entire business, or we will sell the Machinery, &c., with or without the stock on hand. The Machinery can be seen running in our shops at Joliet.

Reasons for wishing to sell entirely of a personal nature, as the business has ALWAYS been profitable, and future prospects never better.

Such opportunity for investment rarely offered, as we can convince any one wishing to investigate.

OHIO BUTT CO., Joliet, Ill.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

SPRING, 1880.

We are pleased to announce that our selections of CHOICE FABRICS for MEN'S WEAR for the season are now ready for inspection.

Full Dress and Marriage Toilet. Ladies' Surtouts & Riding Habits. Servants' Stylish Livery.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

ERIN.

Chicago's Hearty Welcome to Her Eloquent Sons.

Arrival of Messrs. Parnell and Dillon—Chat with the Agitators.

Reception at the Depot—The Procession and the Escort.

An Overwhelming Mass-Meeting at the Exposition Building.

Fully Fifteen Thousand People Assembled to Greet the Visitors.

Addresses of Welcome by Gov. Cullom and the Hon. Thomas Hoyne.

Mr. Parnell's Lucid Exposition of Ireland's Wrongs, and the Remedy for Them.

Scathing Rebuke of the New York "Herald" and the Irish Landlords.

Stirring Speeches Delivered by Dillon, Gen. Black, Murdoch, and Others.

Resolutions of Sympathy Adopted—The Poem—Program for To-Day's Receptions.

Paper Read by Dr. Edwards on the Irish Question Before the Methodist Ministers.

Chicago did herself proud last night. She showed by the immense turnout at the Exposition Building to hear the speeches of Messrs. Parnell and Dillon the warm sympathy her citizens feel for the cause these gentlemen are championing. Chicagoans had hitherto been able to express their feelings in a practical way only by the liberal donations which they have made for the relief of the suffering tenant-farmers. Yesterday evening they had an opportunity to express them by their attendance and their plaudits, and they did not neglect the opportunity. It was an immense crowd which gathered to hear the speakers of the evening, and their eloquence was not wasted on inattentive ears. Mr. Parnell's warm feelings toward Chicago for the moral and practical support given him and the cause he represents must have been more than doubled by what he heard and saw last night.

The story of the trip from Detroit to this city, of the reception, the procession, and the meeting, is told below.

CHICAGO'S WELCOME.

ON THE RAIL.

MESSRS. PARNELL, DILLON, AND MURDOCH left the City of Detroit at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and took the day express over the Michigan Central Railroad for Chicago. The journey was an uneventful one, and the travelers had ample opportunity to look around for themselves and examine the appearance of that thriving section of Michigan through which the road runs. All three are men of observing character, and were greatly pleased with the view of the country and its people. At Kalamazoo the distinguished party were greeted by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, who had traveled thus far to extend to them the courtesies of Chicago and its press, and who was the only Chicagoan to do so until the train reached Lake Station, a few miles from the State line, where the party was increased by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Valparaiso, Ind., and Mr. William Dillon, a brother of Mr. Parnell's colaborer and a son of the famous John Dilion, of '48.

AT KALAMAZOO

there was quite an outpouring of the citizens, who had learned of the expected arrival of the party and had planned to do them honor. Only a few minutes were at command, and anything like speech-making was, of course, out of the question. A committee of leading citizens, consisting of Messrs. John Dudgeon, Allen Potter, O. W. Powers, Delos Phillips, and W. H. McCourtree, were introduced to Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, and, on behalf of the citizens of Kalamazoo and vicinity, requested him to give them, if possible, one evening before his return, promising him a large audience. Mr. Parnell replied that he was afraid his engagements would not permit of his accepting the invitation. He thought, however, that he would be compelled to separate from his associates, who would speak some on their own account, and it might be possible to arrange for a visit from them. Mr. Dillon booked the request, and inquired as to the size of the town, etc. A company of the Kalamazoo Light Guards, Second Michigan State Infantry, which had paraded in honor of Washington's Birthday, were drawn up at the depot and saluted the hero of the day. There was some more hand-shaking, and, as the train moved off, three loud and hearty cheers were given for Mr. Parnell. At Niles Mr. Dillon showed himself on the rear platform for a few moments, Mr. Parnell, who was not feeling very well, having gone to sleep. At Michigan City there was a small gathering clamoring for Mr. Parnell, but, on being assured that he was enjoying the rest which he needed so much, they quietly dispersed. At Kensington the train was met by

THE CHICAGO RECEPTION COMMITTEE,

whose names have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. Messrs. M. E. Stone and W. K. Sullivan, on behalf of the Committee, welcomed Mr. Parnell and friends, and said that there were some twenty or twenty-five more delegates who desired to be introduced to him. But the conductor of the Wagner sleeping-car stood upon the rights of the Company which he represented, and refused admission to the Committee unless fare was paid. It was instantly proffered, and then it appeared that the car was already full, so Mr. Parnell proceeded into one of the regular cars, and there was made acquainted with the Committee. The remainder of the journey was accomplished without incident of note, the visitors engaging freely in conversation with the party in the rear car until Chicago was reached, and at 7:40 p. m. the train pulled up at the Lake Street Depot.

On leaving Kalamazoo THE TRIBUNE reporter engaged in conversation with the great agitator who is distressing so much the souls of the British landlords.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, M. P. FOR MEATH, does not look a formidable person or one dangerous to society. A tall, gentlemanly man, looking not more than his age,—38 years,—with dark brown hair and a mustache, and close-clipped beard of a rather lighter shade. A high white forehead gives indication of good brain development, and the chin and lower jaw are clear-cut and expressive of firmness and decision. Mr. Parnell speaks slowly, somewhat languidly, perhaps, and has more of the style of an Englishman (devoid, however, of the Cockney eccentricities of the average tourist) than of the typical educated Celt. Although he declared that he felt well enough, it was evident that the work was beginning to tell upon him. He seemed tired and stooped forward as if wearied. The fact is, and Mr. Parnell's friends recognize it, that he is attempting to crowd too much work into the time at his command. Long railroad journeys by day and night and five or six speeches a week will soon tell on a man probably not constitutionally strong, and there is reason to fear that, unless Mr. Parnell exercises a good deal of care and spares himself a little more than he has, his labors in the cause may result in injuring his health.

MR. JOHN DILLON

is also young,—certainly not more than 28 to 30 years of age,—full six feet high, and well built. He wears a dark mustache and short beard. Mr. John Murdoch, the third member of the party, and the one who from his dress attracts the most attention from the crowd, is a Scotchman, from Invernesshire, about 50 years of age, short and chunky, and with iron-gray hair, mustache, and beard. His upper works were clad in decorous black-cloth coat and vest, but a Highland kilt of the regulation pattern draped his manly legs to the knee, a "sporran" of horse-hair set in silver hung in front and from below the knee, and the two or three inches of leg thus left bare; heavy ribbed woolen stockings and low shoes completed the outfit. On state occasions Mr. Murdock wears his full costume,—plaid, and bonnet, and all.

The reporter, of course, tackled all concerned with a view to learning what they thought of the country, the people, the success of the Relief Fund, and things in general. Mr. Parnell said he was ready to talk, but first put a few questions on his own account. He was specially solicitous about the prospects for the evening meeting, and asked many questions about the arrangements, the size of the hall, and the crowd expected.

The reporter intimated that Chicago would show him something in the nature of a welcome which would put the feeble efforts of Eastern cities to shame.

"Yes," said Mr. Parnell,

"THE SUPPORT WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM CHICAGO

has been of the greatest service to us, and we have relied upon the people of your city to offset New York. The press of Chicago have given us every encouragement. I have seen THE TRIBUNE several times, and I found it was always favorable to the cause of Ireland. You know the New York press takes exactly the opposite,—that is, a large portion of it. New York copies England a great deal, or tries to do so, at least. We have been told that Chicago would turn out a larger meeting than we have had yet, although we have been very successful."

"Are you satisfied with the success you have met with so far?"

"Amply so. Except in a few cities of the East, we have had invariably crowded meetings in large halls and theatres. A great deal of money has been raised by this means for the Relief Fund, and besides this the American people are being shown what the true facts of the case are. They can see for themselves what a vicious system of oppression has done to degrade and demoralize the agricultural population of Ireland."

"WHAT OF YOUR FUTURE PLANS, MR. PARNELL?"

"Well, I hardly know yet what arrangements we will make. I want to arrange one or two auxiliary associations if possible, and then there is a great deal of work to be done in some of the cities. Chicago has done well. I understand she has sent $11,000 to the Land League."

"Yes, besides the contributions from the churches."

"Well, I shall not go back for three months yet, I expect."

"You will not return before the session of Parliament closes?"

"Probably not. I will let that take care of itself. It is the final session of this Parliament, and, even if the Government desired it, would be impossible to perfect any radical legislation this year. All we can do is to keep up the agitation, awaken public interest in the wrongs of our people, and thus force the Government into amending the land laws. If we can make it so that the landlords cannot collect their rackrents, then they will have to redress our grievances."

"ABOUT THE RELIEF FUND.

Do you think that the danger of death by starvation is averted for the present?"

"It may be if the energetic measures your people are taking are kept up. But there is much suffering. Then, too, the cause of the trouble are deep-seated, and can only be removed by sweeping away the feudal laws which still remain in force in Ireland."

"Is this your first visit to America?"

"No, I was here before."

"You are something of an American yourself by descent, are you not?"

"Yes, my mother was an American."

"Have you anything to add to your published utterances which would be of interest?"

"Not especially, although I will answer any questions you like to put. I shall cover the principal points involved in my speech to-night. Your people are not sending the subscriptions elsewhere than to the Land League, are they?"

"No, I believe not. I don't think they are likely to."

"That is right. You saw

THAT 'HERALD' CORRESPONDENCE

and their offer. I don't believe the *Herald* was ingenuous in the offer, and events have shown that they were not. I was personally opposed to accepting it in the first instance, but many of my friends advised that I should, and I yielded to their wishes."

A general conversation followed, in which Mr. Parnell again expressed himself as being greatly pleased and encouraged with his reception and with the progress which had been made. In reply to a question, he said that he had not met with any annoyances or setbacks, except from the press of New York. Being assured that in Chicago, at least, he would get a fair show, he seemed greatly pleased, and, with an apology for his being compelled to seek some rest, he retired to his stateroom and slept until the State line was reached.

Mr. Dillon spoke briefly on

THE SUBJECT OF THEIR MISSION.

His views are almost identical with those of his chief, and in all respects they seemed to be in perfect accord. He was very much pleased with the reception which had been accorded to them, and believed that in time the agitation would have a good effect.

The reporter enjoyed a long conversation with Mr. Murdoch, who is an outspoken gentleman, holding advanced views on the land question. He publishes at Inverness a weekly paper called the *Highlander*, the prime object of which is to direct public attention to the outrages which have been committed on the native Scottish farmers in the past, and to prevent their repetition in the future. His recital of the oft-told tale of the Sutherland evictions and the turning of prosperous farms into grouse-moors was graphic, and his denunciation of the Game laws scathing. A newspaper man himself, he felt greatly interested in the press of America, and asked a great many questions about it. This is his first visit to the United States, and he is much gratified with what he sees. It is possible that on his return he may embody his experiences in print.

AT THE DEPOT.

ESCAPING FROM THE CROWD.

By 7 o'clock in the evening a crowd of several hundred people had gathered at the Michigan Central Depot to welcome Messrs. Parnell and Dillon. The numbers kept increasing as the hour of arrival of the train upon which they were to arrive—the Atlantic Express, which reaches Chicago at 7:40 p. m.—drew near, and by half-past 7 o'clock there were not far from a thousand people in the depot and lining the streets on the outside. The anxiety they felt to catch a glimpse of the agitators was evidenced when the morning express came thundering along at 7:30. The crowd in the depot concentrated along the arrival platform, and when they learned that this was not the train they were looking for, they fell back in a solid mass in the passage-way leading to the front part of the depot. The ten minutes wait they had still to endure was enlivened by the arrival of Shurtleff & Nevans' band, which had been engaged to escort the party from the depot to the Grand Pacific Hotel. Whatever doubt the crowd may hitherto have had on the subject of whether the agitators really would be visible was set at rest by the presence of the musicians, whose appearance put them in the best possible humor. There was

A FAIR SPRINKLING OF LADIES AMONG THEM,

and their escorts secured them vantage-ground on the platforms of the out-bound cars and other available elevations, where they perched themselves comfortably and pulled out their handkerchiefs so as to be able to wave a welcome to the heroes of the evening. It is painful to have to record the fact that all these preparations were of no avail, but the truth is that not a soul of the hundreds who gathered at the depot to welcome the visitors caught even a glimpse of their faces, for the simple reason that one or two parties, contrary to the wish of the Reception Committee, succeeded in smuggling Mr. Parnell from the rear end of the car, immediately upon its arrival, and in leading him by a short cut across the cars between the outer tracks of the depot and its western platform into Michigan avenue, thus avoiding the spontaneous popular welcome which had been prepared for him.

When the train arrived the platform was jammed with the about-to-be disappointed. They were feverish with excitement, and the windows of the still-moving cars were eagerly scanned in the hope of catching sight of the object of their quest. An obliging brakeman, as he dropped from one of the forward platforms, called out,

"PARNELL IS IN THE REAR CAR,"

causing a stampede in the direction of the back end of the train, which had by this time come to a standstill and was fast being emptied of its living freight. The green ribbons which a number of the gentlemen alighting from the rear car wore upon their coats showed that the brakeman was right, and eyes strained in the effort to distinguish Mr. Parnell among the crowd of reception committeemen. Now and then an excited individual would call out, "There he is!" to which an eager chorus of "Where, where?" would break forth from half a hundred throats. The car was emptied, however, and still no one had been able to single out any one of the gentlemen who had disembarked as the representative of unhappy Ireland. The gentlemen with green ribbons upon their coats were besieged with questions as to the whereabouts of the distinguished visitor which they were unable to answer, and finally they gathered together, looked anxiously into one another's faces, and asked,

"WHERE IS PARNELL?"

No one was able to give a satisfactory answer. Some held that he had gone forward, while others urged that he had gone back, but the supporters of either theory had nothing better than surmises with which to back it up. The car was searched through by a sub-committee of two, who reported it clear of passengers, and then the Committee realized fully the fact that they had been deserted, and started off alone on their way to the Exposition Building. The crowd followed, and some few of them expressed very audibly and forcibly their disappointment. On their way to the Exposition Building the members of the Reception Committee discussed the subject of

"WHO HAD SNAKED OFF PARNELL,"

and, discovering that of their number Messrs. Stone of the *News* and Sullivan of the *Journal* had combined in getting up a sort of evening-paper scoop upon the rest of the Committee, and had quietly led Mr. Parnell off from them by devious by-ways, they were almost unanimous in the opinion that they had been played upon in a manner unwarranted by any emergency that might have arisen. There was only one of them who thought differently, and he explained that Mr. Parnell had expressed himself as desirous that there should be no public demonstration on the streets when he arrived, and that his disappearance had doubtless been the result of a concerted plan between him and the two missing committeemen.

When Mr. Parnell, under the charge of Messrs. Stone and Sullivan, left the rear end of the car, they went to a carriage which was awaiting them, and at once drove to the Grand Pacific. Mr. Parnell and his party had eaten nothing since 1 p. m., when they got a railroad dinner at Marshall, Mich., and the wants of the inner man had to be satisfied. There was very little time, to spare, for it was hoped to begin the meeting a few minutes after 8 o'clock, and the gentlemen were, therefore, limited to a hurried refreshment. At 8:20 p. m. the party again took a carriage and were driven from the hotel to the Exposition Building.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, I. N. G., ACTING AS ESCORT.

This regiment was delegated to act independent of the other organizations, and reach the Grand Pacific Hotel at 8 o'clock, at which time it was expected the main body of the procession would arrive. The regiment arrived promptly upon time, under command of Col. James Quirk, who reported from 300 to 350 men in line. The Colonel tried to form his command in decent order, but the crowd was so dense as to forbid any extended military display, and the men were forced to stand huddled together for about a quarter of an hour, at the end of which time those having authority decreed that Mr. Parnell should be escorted to the Exposition Building directly, without waiting for the procession, as the hour was late, and the immense audience at the hall were doubtless impatient at the delay.

Accordingly, Messrs. Parnell and Dillon were helped into a carriage, while the officers in charge entered another, and the two vehicles were sandwiched between the two wings of the regiment, and the soldiers were marched in column of fours. The haste of the men having the distinguished strangers in charge was so great that the Second Regiment did not have even an opportunity to "present arms," a token of respect that is always deemed essential by a military man regardless of this kind.

THE LINE OF MARCH

led down Clark to Monroe street, and thence directly to the north door of the Exposition Building, which the column entered, thus avoiding and likewise disappointing the suffocating crowd of people who had been there before. The entrance at Adams street, and who did not give up the hope of getting sight of Parnell and Dillon as they came, until they had been safely seated upon the platform for more than an hour.

The Second Regiment, on entering the building, preceded by the regimental band, stacked arms near the speakers' stand, and remained near throughout the exercises, so as to be in readiness to escort the guests back to their hotel at the close.

THE PROCESSION.

AN IMPOSING TURNOUT.

The procession began to form early. By half-past 6 o'clock organizations bearing flags, banners, and mottoes might be seen threading their way from nearly every direction to one common centre, which centre, by the way, covered a large area of itself. There were societies of all the Catholic churches of the city,—social, temperance, and benevolent. All the societies wore regalia, some of them very rich and ornamental and others plainer and less expensive. The largest of any one of the bodies was the Ancient Order of Hibernians, numbering eight-en divisions, besides four splendid military companies, in full uniform of a rich, dark blue, with white belts. They all carried muskets, and were known as the Hibernian Rifles. All the divisions of the Hibernians numbered fully 1,500 men, who wore regalia, besides the four military companies, averaging forty men each, or an aggregate of 160.

THE SPACE COVERED

by the different associations stretched from Washington to Van Buren and from Halsted to Jefferson streets, every intersection of two streets finding from one to four societies in process of formation, with their attending crowds of admirers. The crowds upon all these streets were simply prodigious. Old and young, men, women, and particularly children, jostled each other off the sidewalks into the gutters, and from thence pushed their way into the middle of the street. Anxious aids galloped up and down upon their moist and frightened steeds, striving to clear the streets, get the crowd back, and effect the formation of the long column. Now and then a solitary policeman would be seen straggling unnoticed and uncared for along the middle of the road, or standing helplessly against a lamp-post, with baton hanging uselessly by his side, looking in wonder upon the organizing masses. A few personal encounters were noticed, but for the most part the crowd was an amiable one, and took in good nature any amount of jostling, pushing, tripping, and precipitating from the dizzy heights of barrels and kegs, from which eminence some had essayed to view the sights.

THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE POINT,

toward which everybody was pushing, was of course Desplaines street, where the column of the procession was to form. Toward this point the throng madly surged, thickening in the vicinity of the bands of music—of which there were a considerable number—and the accompanying men in regalia or military uniform. The latter, with their muskets and bright belts and epaulets, drew the lion's share of the audience, so much so that it was with great difficulty that the commands could march in anything like military order. Still, the Hibernian Rifles and the Clan-na-Gael Guards, the only organizations who deigned to be in any sense military, bore themselves in a soldierly manner, and looked well.

There were so many organizations that it was no wonder some of the Marshals misunderstood their instructions, and, with the disadvantage of working in the dark, the Chief Marshal and his aids had a hard time in getting the tangled masses straightened out. An aid would ride to a particular corner where he would expect to find a certain organization, when he would find that a misunderstanding existed as to location, and the wrong society would be in the place of the right one, while the one he was looking for could not be found.

In consequence of these tribulations, it was long past the appointed hour for starting that the gigantic column was gotten into moving order and the final command was given to "Forward, march." The procession was fairly under way at a quarter-past 9 o'clock. The right having by this time moved up as far as Washington street.

THE COLUMN ADVANCED IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER,

fully 2,500 strong:

Chief O'Donnell, Capts. McGarrigle and Heintzman, and Secretary Doyle, mounted.

Chief Marshal, John Connell. William Ward, James O'Neil, and William Curran, mounted aides.

Platoon of twenty-five police, under Lieut. Martin Hayes.

Clan-na-Gael Guards, forty men, Capt. W. J. Clingen.

Father Mathew drum and fife corps, thirty-four pieces.

Father Mathew Total Abstinence & Benevolent Society, seventy-five men, Michael Kenney, Marshal.

Roman Catholic T. A. & B. Society, 100 men, P. Murphy, Marshal.

Holy Family Band, twenty-five pieces.

Holy Family T. A. & B. Society, 150 men, Michael O'Shay, Marshal.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, thirty-seven men, P. Bohannon, Marshal.

Catholic Young Men's T. A. & B. Society, North Side, 100 men, Thomas Leddy, Marshal.

Union Band, ten pieces.

St. Pius' T. A. & B. Society, sixty-four men, Thomas Meagher, Marshal.

Sacred Heart T. A. & B. Society, eighty-five men, Edward Halpine, Marshal.

St. James' T. A. & B. Society, forty men, Michael Dougherty, Marshal.

All Saints' T. A. & B. Society, 140 men, John O'Day, Marshal.

Holy Family Church Band, fifteen pieces.

Married Men's Sodality of the Holy Family, 150 men, Thomas Lysle, Marshal.

Knights of St. Patrick, eighty men, Alexander Swegle and Thomas Brannock, Marshals.

Catholic Young Men's T. A. & B. Society, forty men, J. Madden, Marshal.

Emerald T. A. & B. Society, 175 men, Patrick Mongoin, Marshal.

M. H. Lyon, County Delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, with aides.

Roddy's Hibernian Band, eighteen pieces.

Hibernian Rifles, 160 men, commanded by Maj. John Farrell. Company C, Capt. T. R. Cook; Company A, Capt. Cain; Company B, Capt. C. F. Lusk; Company D, Capt. Sheahan.

A. O. H., Divisions 1, 2, 3, and 4, 200 men.

All Saints' Band, thirty-one pieces.

A. O. H., Divisions 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 210 men.

A. O. H., Divisions 11, 12, 15, 14, 15, 16, 17, 410 men.

Seamen's Union, 225 men, Richard Powers, Marshal.

The only transparencies carried were two at the head of the Seamen's Union bearing the motto "Welcome to Parnell." There were no torches, except among the bands and before a few of the more handsome of the banners. The moonlight was so clear that every division could be distinctly seen. Along the line of march were congregated thousands of people who cheered their favored organizations,

SHOUTED THEMSELVES HOARSE FOR PARNELL AND DILLON,

and manifested general though decorous enthusiasm. All the windows fronting the procession were occupied, and even the telegraph-poles were pressed into service, by adventurous boys. Owing to the fact that most of the stores were closed and no street-lamps lighted, the course of the procession was quieter than if it had occurred in broad day-light.

THE LINE OF MARCH FOLLOWED

was north on Desplaines to Lake, east on Lake to La Salle, south on La Salle to Adams street, where it was expected to find the Second Regiment and the celebrated agitators. Owing to the delay in starting, and the guests having gone on before, as explained below, the procession marched direct down Adams street to the Exposition. Here was witnessed a scene which showed the earnestness of the whole movement. The commander of each division stepped to the box-office with the requisit cash and bought tickets for his men. Once inside the building the organizations were marched across and took up positions on the east end of the auditorium.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

NOWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES

has Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish agitator, met with so grand and enthusiastic a welcome as was tendered him last evening at the Exposition Building. It was a spontaneous outpouring of the people of this city, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, to sympathize with the condition of famine-stricken Ireland, and to do honor to an Irish member

evils from which your country is at present suffering.

We rejoice at the sagacity and practical wisdom which have distinguished throughout your land-reform movement, and the more so, as it promises a final redemption of Ireland from the chronic evils which curse her people, making them serfs upon the land of which, by right, they should have been masters!

We greet you also, Mr. Parnell, as the irrepressible representative of the democratic spirit of the age, in that greatest assembly of feudal origin and history—the British Parliament! We have followed with satisfaction your appeals to them against the wrongs of a race whom the traditional policy and laws of the Government have, in hatred and shame, so long oppressed! But, sir, we looked with amazement at the proud and obdurate indifference manifested recently by those aristocratic rulers to the cries of distress which arose from whole communities, as famine threatened to spread misery and despair over the land they governed!

AS AMERICAN CITIZENS,

we had always believed that life was sacred, and its preservation the highest duty; that this duty in the case of Governments—especially regarded the preservation of the lives and happiness of the subjects whom they undertook to govern; that this duty was of so much higher obligation, under all laws, human and divine, than the execution of laws concerning property, that every intelligent soul in the universe would deem it the greatest of crimes against civilization to neglect it, and denounce as an outrage, without precedent, against humanity, laws that could be made answerable for such a calamity.

You fortunately, sir, for the people of that country, have brought the cause of Irish suffering to a hearing at the

BAR OF AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION.

Humanity and justice are hearing the appeals which you are making before the tribunal you have yourself chosen. It seems, also, as if since that hearing had commenced under your management and eloquence the culprits you accuse are shrinking from the verdict they apprehend. Like other criminals at the bar of public justice and judgment, they deny their guilt, and ignore the facts alleged against them. But those facts are so deeply graven into the memory of all Christendom that you need scarcely fear they can ever be obliterated or forgotten. Here, in this city of wheat and abundance, a famine for want of food is difficult to realize. But even in this land of golden harvests and plenty, and in this great centre of agricultural wealth, the population have been deeply and earnestly responded to your earliest call for help, and now unite with you in sympathy to urge every demand you are making for relief, as well as reform.

We tender you our expression of profound regret that from the abundance of our crop produced, and stores, in Chicago, we cannot at once reach out our hand to the wretched thousands,

VICTIMS OF NEGLECT AND MISGOVERNMENT,

and for ourselves alone gain the credit with mankind for so sublime an act of beneficence as would be that of saving the people whom the English Government, or Ministry, abandons to perish by starvation in Ireland! Could Chicago choose a miracle she would have accomplished it would be that of opening the granaries which, for only for a day, that a land now full of mourning and hunger might be filled from our stores, and her people, rejoicing, might spring from the earth (Antæus like) with renewed life, to grasp our hands as the benefactors of that suffering people.

It is in contemplating pictures of the distress existing in Ireland that the citizens of our free Republic are most impressed, mainly in the dark contrast presented, to appreciate how our labor here is rewarded, but more especially how, under our laws, "made by the people and for the people," there is security afforded to every one of the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Under our more fortunate circumstances, no citizen can be unmindful of the responsibility which gratitude to Providence for the blessings he enjoys imposes upon himself and his country.

When, during our American Revolution, Mr. Grattan said that "The liberties of mankind had taken refuge in the hills of America," he perhaps foresaw the manifest will of Heaven indicated; that when American Independence was achieved through the aid it was then receiving from Ireland, France, and kindred people, the United States would forever after be the home of liberty, and the asylum of the wretched of all lands from despotism and despair.

Looking back now to that period, in review of the past, whether to the time of the Irish famine of the year 1847, or the struggle of liberty in Europe in 1848, may it not be affirmed that this country has never faltered since in the performance of the higher duties which, when she seemed then called by Providence, of giving aid and sympathy wherever called for by suffering humanity, or struggling freedom, in any quarter of the globe.

We receive you, sir, as a stranger, and yet you can hardly be called such among us. Our people in Chicago have been close observers of the reforms in which you have been engaged from the first.

We know you anticipated the present crisis of your country, and sought to prevent it.

THE FAME OF WHAT YOU HAD DONE

has preceded you. It has drawn upon you the attention of mankind. Your own name is a more eloquent sound in connection with your labors than any words which can be used in an address like this.

But this suggests that you have not been followed only by the approbation of mankind. You have been followed to America by the most unsparing misrepresentations, the most vindictive aspersions of your motives, and the grossest libels upon your character.

Among the latest we not fail to note that the great Tory organ of Great Britain, the London *Times*, accompanied your arrival in New York by a dying cable dispatch of some significance. It was a signal as soon as received, to be denounced by the honest press and people of the United States. "Mr. Parnell's policy as respects land reform," it said, "was already condemned by the great organs of American public opinion as revolutionary and ruinous."

It was remarked by you, sir, in one of the first addresses you made in this country, that one of your objects in coming was "to shame England as respects her treatment of Ireland."

Well, sir, you seem to have succeeded beyond any hope entertained of success in that direction, since you compelled the notorious Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, to shame into a subscribe to "Irish relief" a magnificent contribution of $100,000. It may be hoped that other such results will follow, until money enough is raised through the sympathy of America to purchase the land of the landlords of Ireland and carry out your reforms.

I feel also that progress is being made in this age of progress, when the opinion of America on Irish subjects is a matter of comment in England, and your movements are so closely watched and followed in the United States.

The Tory organ, the *Times*, in the notice of you, as quoted, finds a note of the owner's alarm at the progress you are making. The noble and open-hearted John Bright has seconded your efforts bravely in his recent speeches in England, and all liberal Englishmen of all classes will soon become supporters of Irish reform.

Your success is the more apparent to people in the United States, because in your hands the subject of land will be dealt with in the statesmanlike methods of our age and country. It is not made a question of force and arms, or revolt and revolution.

In the barbarous methods of the past, seconded by revolt, England, by virtue of her overwhelming brute force, could now, as she has ever done,

CRUSH OUT IN BLOOD AND MASSACRE

the noblest efforts of Irish patriotism, making the necessity to use such force the strongest argument to justify her despotism and cruelty. She is now called upon to meet appeals to American public opinion, as appeals to the whole public opinion of civilized mankind. That public opinion in this age mounts a throne higher than that of Queen Victoria, or the Empress of all India.

It holds a sceptre of power that moves the people, and it is well understood by governors and governed alike that this now is the "power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself."

Men also understand that there is a "Nemesis" of nations in history, standing behind the older dynasties of power in Europe. National crimes, such as those of England in respect to Ireland, are more of punishment, but that punishment is sure in the end, although, as is often said, "The mills of the gods grind slowly."

BUT THE CLOUD THAT TO-DAY

hides from our view the future of nations may be drawn aside to-morrow, and the red right arm of God be bared to smite the tyrant, the oppressor, as it did of old the great nation of Pharaoh, who exercised so long in cruelty and injustice his power over "God's chosen people."

Mr. President, it is not a certain fitness of personal history connected with yourself that in ancient days would have been accepted as a most favorable augury of success for your entire enterprise. An Irishman by birth, you are yet an American by lineage, in direct descent from one of the most distinguished heroes of which American history has any record in her naval service. You are, sir, the grandson of the noble Commodore Stewart, who, in the war against England in 1812, rendered to the United States such signal service.

You are to be congratulated for the calm and inflexible courage you maintain under so many provocations, and the confidence you manifest in the ultimate success of the reform obstructed by so many difficulties. We see those qualities of calm, inflexible will, which so distinguishes the Yankee energy of character, blended in you with the

PASSIONATE LOVE OF COUNTRY,

which, under all circumstances, distinguishes the Irish race. The best qualities of both races are your most precious inheritances. No finer compound can be found out of which statesmen of the superior stamp, illustrated by Bulwer's "Richelieu," can be molded.

"Neath the rule of men entirely great,
The Pen is mightier than the Sword."

Let me now conclude this address by assuring yourself and you colleague, Mr. Dillon, of the entire sympathy which the masses of the people in this section of our country entertain in respect to your visit to America.

In our free and fresher atmosphere of human thought and liberty—in this newer centre of metropolitan intelligence and civilization—we accept no standards of value at second hand where we do not ourselves know and understand the whole merits of whatever may be offered for our support. In this case we know the exigency of the terrible crisis impending in Ireland. We are confident as to the purity of your motives. We know the personal sacrifices to which you have submitted. And, in view of what you have done and are doing in behalf of justice, humanity, charity, and reform in Ireland, we tender you the most profound and cordial respect of our entire community, bidding you again a hearty and sincere welcome to the hearts and homes of Chicago.

PARNELL.

A GLORIOUS RECEPTION.

Gov. Cullom—Fellow-citizens, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, a member of the British Parliament, who will now address you.

Mr. Parnell's appearance was the signal for a storm of applause which surged through the vast building for fully five minutes. Gentlemen mounted the chairs immediately in front of the platform and shouted themselves hoarse, while the ladies, equally enthusiastic, waved their handkerchiefs until their arms ached.

When the enthusiasm had subsided at the request of Gov. Cullom, Mr. Parnell said:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND CITIZENS OF CHICAGO:

I thank you for this magnificent demonstration. Coming as it does from perhaps the greatest centre of the United States, I accept it not as a mark of your esteem towards us personally, but as a token of your sympathy for our suffering Irish nation at home. [Applause.]

We claim that the American people, who almost alone at this day stand between Ireland and famine, have a right to inquire into the causes of that famine; and that while they give the magnificent charity which they have been sending over to Ireland in such bountiful streams since our arrival in this country, they are entitled to ask

HOW IT IS THAT IRELAND ALONE

of all civilized nations is periodically devastated by these terrible calamities. Our soil is wonderfully fertile. The land of three-fourths of Ireland is endowed with capabilities—natural capabilities—exceeding that of most other countries; and I have not seen in my travels in America up to the present moment any land which can compete in fertility with the plains of Meath, Kildare, Roscommon, and the golden vales of Tipperary and Limerick. [Applause.] How is it, then, you ask, how is it that the people living in so fair and rich a land should live a life of constant and chronic poverty, even at the best of times, and that periodically?

[Here one of the rods supporting the gallery gave way, causing consternation among the crowd in that part of the building.]

Whenever there is a slight failure in our crops the land is swept by terrible famine. We answer to that question, it is because of our

UNNATURAL, UNJUST, ARTIFICIAL SYSTEM OF LAND-TENURE.

Some people tell us it is because of the religion of the majority of the Irish people. Others say it is because they are too crowded; but it is a remarkable fact that Catholics have succeeded equally well with Protestants in every other country, and that our land is not nearly so thickly peopled as Belgium, Holland, France, and a variety of other European countries where agriculture is flourishing. And what the conditions of the people dependent upon it

MOST PROSPEROUS.

[At this point John Forsythe called for Superintendent O'Donnell, but as he was not in the crowd, one of the Lieutenants of Police was asked to make his appearance. "I merely wished to clear the platform," said Mr. Forsythe, "for if it is now shaking, and is in danger of going down. It must be cleared of all except those who have seats. The police, however, could do nothing more."]

Resuming, Mr. Parnell said:

And recollect that this famine in Ireland is not a famine of food. We have plenty of food there, and at this moment, when our people are dying by the score, and many thousands of them dying a slow death, we are sending every week from Ireland thirty large steamers laden to the gunwale with the most expensive kind of food, while families in the midst of the means with which to buy food. The rack-rents which the landlords have been exacting have left the people without any means to buy food; and so I tell you that famine are not far to seek. And the causes of that famine are not far to seek. You have heard them detailed by Mr. Parnell. There are others which I could detail to you, but it is too late to go into the matter fully. I will only say that the process of Irish landlordism and of Irish peasantry rentals would be enough to reduce the State of Illinois to famine. And I venture to say that this City of Chicago, instead of being now the granary of the world, if there were in this State but 8,000 or 4,000 landlords, who drew their rentals out of Illinois and spent them on the other side of the Atlantic in riotous dissipation,—that you would find that that system, going on forty or fifty years, as it has gone on in your country, would reduce your people to poverty, and might reduce them to famine and to beggary. [A voice: "We don't want them."] We will send them here with great pleasure. We would rejoice to get rid of them.

There is one subject which I would like to say something on before I conclude, and it is this: It is to point out to you in a few sentences what work the National Land League of Ireland has done for the country there. It has been in existence but a few months, yet it has done for the people more, I think, than any other movement or any other league ever did before.

When the League

WAS CALLED INTO EXISTENCE,

the Irish people saw this famine approaching them. The League advised them, since the Government and the landlords would do nothing to assist them, to assist themselves; and the way pointed out was this: It said to the farmers in those districts in which there was about to be a famine, "Don't sell what harvest you have, and send it from your wives and children to pay the rack-rents of the landlords. Keep that, and will feed your family through the hard famine times, and then, if you have anything over, pay the rental." In many of the districts threatened with famine the Irish tenants took our advice; they paid very little of the November rent, and the consequence was that in those districts they postponed the famine for three months. Had it not been for that, it would have been of very little use for America and Chicago to be sending them over charity at this hour, because they would have been dead two months ago,—long before your charity could have reached them. In that way, by our action, the National Land League has saved to the tenantry of Ireland at least $6,000,000 within the last three months. [Applause and cries of "Hear!" "Hear"] On that $6,000,000 the Irish people in those districts have been living for the last three months, and the only exertions made by the landlords, who rejected our appeals to do something to ward off the famine to save the people, were to force this peasantry to part with their last remnants of food to pay the rents, which they could not honestly pay; and then do not shrink from marching into districts which are already stricken with starvation armed bodies of police and military, to tear from the wretched peasants the last morsels of food which they had saved from the rents, the men who now are not ashamed to form themselves into so-called relief committees and appeal to America for help.

What we ask of the citizens of Chicago, when they are sending help, as they have been already generously, and will again when they are called on, is that when they send

CHARITY TO IRELAND

they will send it through the friends of the Irish people,—that they will not send it through their landlord enemies, through the men who made the Irish famine, and sought at the bayonet's point to precipitate it, and take away from our people the last remnants of food they had retained. Send it, I would ask of you, through that fund —the Parnell Irish Relief fund—which has been started, and which the Irish National Land League have undertaken to distribute. The Treasurer of this fund in the United States of America is Mr. Patrick Ford, of Boston,—a man whom I must say is an honor to the city of which he is Mayor, from the liberal spirit which he has shown, and the friendliness to the Irish people,—the Hon. John Prince, the Mayor of Boston, who has consented to act as the Central Treasurer of this fund. And what I would say is this: that, if it were within the power of the people of Chicago to organize some of the Eastern newspapers, as there was in Washington's time. [Prolonged applause.]

But the New York *Herald*, having now shown that its offer to me was not a bona-fide one, has left me free to act in my own mind. I am glad that I touched the pitch of the New York *Herald*, even though it should be gilded, lest I might be defiled. [Laughter and applause.] And I am glad that I came across the New York *Herald* here, free from all contact or association with that journal. [Applause, and a stentorian voice, "You bet your life you can."]

Citizens of Chicago, I have to apologize to you for detaining you at such great length. [Voices, "Go on," "Go ahead."] There is a silent revolution going on in Ireland at the present moment, not the less powerful because it is being fought by peaceful and constitutional methods. [Applause.] I know not whether the reforms we urge to-day will be accepted, or whether they may not be rudely thrust aside, as many other reforms which have been asked for Ireland have been put on one side in the past. But I do know that, if the Irish landlords reject the terms that we are now offering them, they will have to go very much further and to fare very much worse. [Applause.]

If you help us to keep our people alive during this winter; if you refuse to send your relief through the tainted and polluted hands of the Irish landlords, and the British landlords, we will promise you on our that we will

KILL THIS IRISH LAND SYSTEM.

[Applause.] And when we have killed the Irish land system we shall have plucked out and ground to powder the corner-stone of British misrule in Ireland. [Applause.] For of all the principal props of that misrule has been the system of land tenure there. Emigrate the Irish landlords and the British Government will soon have to follow them. [Applause.] And you who have helped us to-day, when you have assisted our people to take their proper place amongst the nations of the world will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that you, at a cost, though 3,000 miles off from Ireland, did not fail in your duty at the critical moment.

I think that one of the noblest tasks that a man of a people could set before them would be the task of gaining their full rights for their Irish people; and it gives me renewed hope and courage to see this magnificent demonstration, to see the spontaneous outpouring, and warmth, and genuine interest on the part of every body here. And I trust no action of ours, or of our people, will ever make you regret the magnificent sympathy and practical help you have afforded us to-night. [Long continued applause.]

JOHN DILLON.

MR. FORSYTHE THEN INTRODUCED

Mr. John Dillon, the associate of Mr. Parnell, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:

This vast assemblage of American citizens who have come here to-night with the noblest sentiments of charity, and I will add also I believe of love of liberty, in their hearts, who have gathered here to-night not only to assist a people who are struggling and hungering and threatened with death from starvation, but who have come also after assisting, as they were bound in duty to do, to help a people who are free to the interest of the 10,000 Irish landlords to obtain a speedy and permanent settlement of the Irish land question than it is to the interest of the 600,000 Irish tenants;

AND I WILL TELL YOU WHY.

Last year the landlords could have got very much better terms from their tenants than they will get to-day, and to-day they can get very much better terms from them than they will get next year. [Applause.]

The tenantry of Ireland are beginning to see that theirs is a position of great power, and to understand that a minority cannot long continue to oppress and crush a majority without having the blow returned by the majority some day or other with crushing effect. [Applause. A voice: "We will go over and help them."]

For the present our people are determined that they will

NO LONGER PAY RENTS;

that they will insist upon saving enough from the landlords to feed their wives and their little ones during the winter. [A voice—"You bet your life!"]—and that the patience with which they have borne the unjust exactions of the aristocracy in Ireland

MUST NOW FIND ITS LIMIT.

People who are starving at this moment in the West of Ireland are people who have given all their money in an ineffectual attempt to pay their rents, and this famine would have been far more extensive and would have been upon us three months ago if we had not persuaded a large number of the tenantry of Ireland to insist upon a reasonable abatement of their rack-rents. They have postponed the famine and have limited it in its area by insisting that the landlords should give them a reasonable abatement in this time of severity and depression. And that abatement is going to be made permanent.

I should like before concluding to say a word to you with regard to

THE DIFFERENT RELIEF FUNDS

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Subsequently, the Duchess of Marlborough, the wife of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland [hisses], also appealed to America for assistance. Now, I claim that in this matter, just as in every other matter, we cannot separate husband from wife, and that we must not divorce the Duke from the Duchess. And so it happens that we see the real head of this relief movement in Ireland; the executive officer of her Majesty's Government in that country, a man who is responsible for the horrible and nefarious famine policy of the British Government, [A voice —"Give it to him."] We see that this man actually has the audacity to put forward his wife to appeal to you for charity, while he refuses to urge his own Government to do that which was their

MOST ORDINARY AND COMMON DUTY.

Nay, more, we find the actual head of this Relief Committee engaged in sending troops into Connemara to beyonet the women and children whom he pretended to relieve by means of that charity which he asks from you; and we find them engaged in driving these poor people out of their homes into the snow and frost to perish of famine and hunger; and, in addition, stealing from them their little remaining food in partial satisfaction of the exorbitant claims of the landlords for rent. We feit that, in examining the claims of these relief committees, it was our duty to point out to the people of America that their noble gifts ought not to be administered through the hands of the Irish landlords (applause), or of the Government itself. If the landlords of Ireland want to be charitable, let them be so at their own expense, and not at your expense. [Applause, and cries of "Bully for you."] And this was the fault we had to find with the Dublin Mansion House Committee. [Hisses.] We found, when the list of names composing the Committee was published in this country, that the landlord and Government interests very largely preponderated upon it, and that the Dublin management was controlled by persons interested in the maintenance of British rule and the landlord system in Ireland; that several of them had been

GUILTY OF EVICTION ATROCITIES,

and that the hands of others, including those of Attorney-General Gibson, the law adviser of the Castle, the Crown Prosecutor of Dublin, and Brennan [hisses and applause], were reeking with the blood of the helpless women of Connemara who had been lately bayonetted by the troops of Queen Victoria, herself! [Hisses.] We showed that a relief committee composed in such a way could not have the confidence and respect of the people who were to be relieved; that it was monstrous to compel the starving people to apply to their oppressors for their daily bread, and that it was not to be expected from human nature that our people could continue the gallant struggle for the land of Ireland, in which they have been engaged, if you compelled them to go hat in hand to the landlords to obtain the relief that you are sending over. [Applause.]

THE LATEST RELIEF FUND

which has been established is that of the New York *Herald* [hisses], and we were very anxious to give this journal a fair trial, and we hoped that it would turn out that its gift of $10,000 was a bona fide one. And my honorable friend, Mr. Dillon, and I, on the 10th of February, called upon the New York *Herald* to appoint a committee to distribute the subscription for us, and the principal props of that misrule has been the system of land tenure there. Emigrate the Irish landlords and the British Government will soon have to follow them. [Applause.] And you who have helped us to-day, when you have assisted our people to take their proper place amongst the nations of the world will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that you, at a cost, though 3,000 miles off from Ireland, did not fail in your duty at the critical moment.

I think that one of the noblest tasks that a man of a people could set before them would be the task of gaining their full rights for their Irish people; and it gives me renewed hope and courage to see this magnificent demonstration, to see the spontaneous outpouring, and warmth, and genuine interest on the part of every body here. And I trust no action of ours, or of our people, will ever make you regret the magnificent sympathy and practical help you have afforded us to-night. [Long continued applause.]

JOHN DILLON.

MR. FORSYTHE THEN INTRODUCED

Mr. John Dillon, the associate of Mr. Parnell, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:

This vast assemblage of American citizens who have come here to-night with the noblest sentiments of charity, and I will add also I believe of love of liberty, in their hearts, who have gathered here to-night not only to assist a people who are struggling and hungering and threatened with death from starvation, but who have come also after assisting, as they were bound in duty to do, to help a people who are free to the interest of the 10,000 Irish landlords to obtain a speedy and permanent settlement of the Irish land question than it is to the interest of the 600,000 Irish tenants;

AND I WILL TELL YOU WHY.

Last year the landlords could have got very much better terms from their tenants than they will get to-day, and to-day they can get very much better terms from them than they will get next year. [Applause.]

The tenantry of Ireland are beginning to see that theirs is a position of great power, and to understand that a minority cannot long continue to oppress and crush a majority without having the blow returned by the majority some day or other with crushing effect. [Applause. A voice: "We will go over and help them."]

For the present our people are determined that they will

NO LONGER PAY RENTS;

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Nature's heart is touched with pity, Nature's eyes with tears are filled,
While the people die of hunger in the fields that they have tilled!
From the pastures low the cattle: "For the stranger is our flesh";
Moans the wind unto the harvest: "For the stranger you must thresh";
And the sheep bleat sadly seaward from green gorges in the rocks:
"The stranger wears our wool and the stranger eats our flocks";
And the horses paw in fury, as they neigh from out the manger,
"Oh, we would fight for Ireland—but our backs are for the stranger!"

In this band of homeless outcasts limps a cripple whose deep scars

Tell of service as a soldier, perhaps in foreign wars;
An arm is gone; he totters; in youth his hair is white;
Is it hunger makes you tremble who shrank not in the fight?
The coat he wears is tattered—why, the color! yes, 'tis blue!
Were you ever in America? pale friend, oh, tell me true!
The ashen lips grow livid, the face becomes less wan—
"Aye, was I," proudly answers he, "I fought with Sheridan!

"Before the War was over, here my aged father died;
The only daughter, fair and young, lies buried at his side;
The dear old mother lingered still,—to shelter her from harm
I came across the water, and worked the little farm;
'Twas taken from us yesterday——" "And she?"
"She died last night—
Of hunger, hunger—oh, great God! that son should see such sight!
In battle I ne'er trembled—in the whirr of shot and shell
I rushed with demon recklessness within the living hell!
To-day I shake with palsy, unmanned by hunger's pangs;
I feel about my breaking heart a slimy creatures fangs;
And all are gone who loved me, the last one of my kin:
Patrick drove the serpents out to let the English reptiles in!

"Tell my comrades in America who wore the loyal blue
That Ireland was the stanchest of all the friends they knew:
Her heart was theirs, her strength was theirs, O she was proud to fight
To make liberty and manhood the same for black and white!
On every field your standard won, Irish blood like water ran:
Remember Shields and Meagher, remember Mulligan!
I gave my arm to strike the chain from off your black slave's hand!
And now I die of hunger, white slave, in my native land!
The debt your great Republic owes to those who for her bled
Oh, come not, hasten to repay! Send starving Ireland bread!"

Lo, heroes mother hurries, in her fleshless arms a child,
Her limbs begin to fail her, her face is white and wild;
Full forty miles she walked to-day to reach a poor-house door,
And keep the feeble flickering light in eyes that soon no more
Dead the babe upon her bosom! Oh, mother's mighty sorrow,
Bewail in vain your journey's length! Bewail your awful morrow!
"Dear turf," she solemnly murmurs, "take the life I could not save!
Oh, land that dare not give her bread, give my sweet child a grave!"
She falls—she dies—she did not until her voice has stirred the tombs:
"Victoria, with my milkless breasts, I curse your English wombs!"

Philanthropist and missioner lives on St. George's Channel—
Sends Bibles—to the Pope of Rome, and to the tropics—flannel!
Prays godly prayers for *foreign* sin before her holy altar,
The while her hands twist at her back for Ireland's neck a halter!
In *foreign* lands protects the weak, with treaties —or with cannon!
And turns the dagger in the heart of her sister on the Shannon!
So generous to her foreign foes they praise her to the sky—
And loaning her Irish subjects *one* privilege—to die!
Come, nations of both continents, behold a Land of Graves!
Come, Russia, with Siberia! France, bring your galley slaves!
Come, leering Turk, with dripping knife, refreshed in Christian gore!
Bashi-bazouk, hold up your head! Be ye O Empires of a humane world! behold this Christian nation.
That *makes* her people paupers and grants them then—starvation!

THE RESOLUTIONS.

A HEARTY WELCOME TO THE AGITATOR.

Mr. Forsythe announced that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report, after which Gen. John Charles Black and Mr. John Murdock, a Highlander, would address the meeting.

The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the citizens of Chicago, of all nationalities, creeds, and political parties, in mass-meeting assembled, Feb. 23, 1880, that in their cruel sufferings the Irish people have our profound sympathy, and shall receive our substantial assistance.

Resolved, That, while we deem it our duty to relieve this suffering so far as may be in our power, humanity and justice require that we should also examine into the causes which periodically produce famine in a fertile land, abundantly capable of sustaining its population; and we declare that these causes are neither in the soil of Ireland nor in the habits of the Irish people, who in every country on earth except their own are contented, thrifty, and prosperous.

Resolved, That periodical famine in Ireland is attributable to an infamous land system, by which the food of the country is drained out of it to maintain in luxury a class of hereditary landlords who do not reside there, and who have no interest in Ireland except to starve it, since they take away every year from it more than its land and people, and send no equivalent back.

Resolved, That he who tills the soil has the right to live by the soil; and that, in their efforts to secure by peaceful means the enactment in the amendment of the laws in Ireland in harmony with this universal principle, the unqualified indorsement of this assemblage is given to the Irish Land League throughout its noble, patriotic, and courageous efforts the condition of the starving people of Ireland has been made known to the world, and the lives of thousands saved who would otherwise have perished on the roadside, as the British Government permitted many to die in 1847-'8; and we recommend that all moneys for Irish relief be sent through the Land League, since its members, being of the people, will see that it is promptly and judiciously distributed, without discrimination between creeds and opinions.

Resolved, That, as history and experience testify that no Government ever legislated wisely for its rivals in trade, the Irish people are entitled to make their own domestic laws on their own soil, and that those passed exclusively by the Irish Parliament from 1782 to 1800, during which it did more to promote Irish manufactures and diversify Irish industries than English legislation had done in 500 years. We who are in the enjoyment of home rule, to secure which our Revolutionary fathers fought English tyranny, do declare that the people of Ireland, and every other people on earth, are entitled to self-government.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of every Government to save the lives of its subjects; and that, having robbed them of their lands by confiscation, and having given the beneficiaries of confiscation—the landlords—to reduce them, by exorbitant rents and other brutal forms of oppression, to a condition of pauperism and starvation, the British Government arouses the honest indignation of the civilized world by proposing emigration as the sole remedy to the people of Ireland, who are entitled to live in their native land and to enjoy the wealth of the stolen soil which should be restored to them.

Resolved, That we extend a hearty greeting to John Dillon, an Irish martyr's heir, an earnest champion of the interests of his race; and to John Murdoch, the intrepid Scotchman, who takes his place by his Irish brother's side to demand, in the name of Scotland, that the British Government do justice to her sister Ireland.

Resolved, That we are proud to welcome to Chicago the descendants of that patriot and statesman who, in the Irish Parliament, voted in sympathy with the American Revolutionary rebels; and in whose veins runs also the blood of "Old Ironsides,"—the trusted lieutenant of the father of the American navy, Irish "Jack" Barry; we recognize in the grandson of Sir John Parnell and Commodore Stewart a man who is preeminently fit to represent the cause of Ireland on American soil,—Charles Stewart Parnell.

JOHN CHARLES BLACK.

SYMPATHETIC SPEECH BY A GALLANT SOLDIER.

Gov. Cullom introduced Gen. John Charles Black, who spoke as follows:

I never was in a meeting where it occurred to me that there was so little need for speaking. There are only a hundred thousand British regulars, and I think we might as well adjourn and take the Island. [Laughter.]

If this meeting isn't big enough, it can call for recruits; and certainly among the eight millions of Irish in America enough could be had to proceed in the extreme argument of Kings and Governments. [Applause.]

But, fellow-citizens, all jesting aside, the composition of this meeting is its own best description. It is an Irish meeting. It is an American meeting. It is that most enthusiastic, and at this time, perhaps, that most honorable of all gatherings, an Irish-American meeting—a meeting held beneath a flag every star of which was born beneath the principles that to-day these apostles of Irish independence are here to learn and to propagate [applause]—every star of which blazes with the doctrine of the inalienable right of man to govern himself in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience, and every star of which has been set in the field of blue for the establishment of the right of some people and some nationality, some State, to be free from foreign interference, and to be themselves the managers of their own domestic institutions, the owners of their own land. How is it possible that these gentlemen, coming from

and I join my friends Mr. Parnell and
lton, and ask you, when you are assembled
the yoke shall be knocked off the neck of
man, that it shall be knocked off the neck of
man too. [Loud applause.] Three
cheers all around will cheer the hearts
hands on the other side of the Atlantic.
ive you my word for it, that neither the
ork *Herald*, nor the London *Times*, nor
ndon *Telegraph*, nor the London *Standard*
ceed in acting as buffers between the peo-
of your engines and the minds of the peo-
the other hand. You have to do with the peo-
you, as well as with the other, because
this side of the Atlantic, and all the peo-
Europe as well, have been subjected to a
system of misrepresentation by the
newspapers. They are the news-agents of the
andlords; they are the newspapers of the
ant lawmakers, and accordingly every-
that is done and said of suffering in Ire-
misrepresented to the world, or else it
would not have passed unheeded, or else its
its voice all over the Continent of Eu-
you are doing to-night, until the fact
is put an end to.
e a word to tell you, however. There is one
hing Mr. Parnell is doing. He is setting
know what the English and some
Irish press would not allow you
believe, we are accomplishing that
thing that they have done will now pre-
e American people from this time for-
nderstanding.

THE REASONS OF IRISH POVERTY

nine. Not only that, but the English
dial have been hoisted upon their own petard
misrepresented Mr. Parnell to you; repre-
him to you as a destructive, with Com-
, and he comes to you a quiet, reason-
triotic man, who appeals to your hearts
your intelligence. And these misrepre-
ons of the Irish press have helped us
ou in thousands and tens of thousands
m, because you sympathize with the right
hor the wrong. [Cheers.]
ord more and I have done. I appeal to
n once more, and say to you in conclu-
seal the noble utterance which we have
from your brave and patriotic men of
tform to-night, with your dollars, with
ve dollars, your ten dollars, and your
dollars, coming helter-skelter on the top
other, to show that you are in earnest
you say with regard to this matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

S OF REGRET FROM PROMINENT PERSONS.

orsythe then stepped forward, and an-
d that the Committee of Arrangements
eived the following letters:

LETTERS OF REGRET.

ecretary, Mr. James Sullivan, then read
owing letters from invited guests, who
unfortunately, unable to be present:

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
, Feb. 6.—*John Forsythe, Chicago, Ill.*—
AR SIR: Please accept my thanks for
ry generous invitation to be present at
eption to be given to the Hon. C. S. Par-
F., and Mr. John Dillon, on Monday
, the 23d inst., at Chicago, with my sin-
grets that my official duties, connected
er engagements, are such that it will be
impossible for me to be present.
leave, however, to assure you that I feel
eper interest in the movement in which
norable gentlemen are engaged, and
at the heart of the American people may
d to the crowning of their efforts with
best success. Yours truly,
Drake & Co., of the Grand Pacific, my
for their hospitalities so kindly tendered.
Very truly yours, JOHN F. ST. JOHN.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ADISON, Feb. 11.—*John Forsythe, Chair-*
h Relief Committee, Chicago.—SIR: I beg
owledge the receipt of your favor of
the 20 inst., inviting me to attend the
to be given to Messrs. Parnell and
eb. 23. I should be much gratified to at-
meeting, and thus testify to the
movement for the relief of Ireland,
to the immediate necessities of her peo-
s and the unjust systems and laws which
tributed to, if they have not directly
the present distress. My official duties,
are such that it will be impossible for
ave at that time, and I am therefore
r compelled to present my regrets and
excused. Very respectfully your ob't
vant, WILLIAM E. SMITH.

GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPART-
. PAUL, Feb. 12.—*John Forsythe,*
n Irish Relief Committee, Chicago, Ill.—
: I am directed by Gov. Pillsbury
owledge the receipt of your invitation
to be present at the reception to be
the Hon. C. S. Parnell, M. P., and Mr.
lon, on Monday evening, Feb. 23. The
r regrets that official engagements ren-
possible for him to be present, although
arnest sympathy with all efforts to re-
distress of the unfortunate people in
Very respectfully yours,
COLEMAN MACY, Governor's Clerk.

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSON, Feb. 17.—*John Forsythe, etc.*
have the honor to acknowledge the re-
he invitation of the Irish Relief Com-
Chicago to be present at the reception
en the Hon. C. S. Parnell and Mr. John
your city on the 23d inst.
and also private, business requiring
al attention forbids me to accept your
n. I am glad to see the people through-
broad extent of this land so readily re-
the pressing demands of charity and
ropy made in behalf of a suffering
ing I cannot be with you on the 24
n, with respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN S. PHELPS.

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Des
Feb. 5.—*John Forsythe, Esq., Chairman,*
DEAR SIR: The invitation of the "Irish
sociation" to be present at the recep-
given to the Hon. C. S. Parnell, M. P.,
John Dillon, on Monday, Feb. 23, is at
d be a great pleasure to me to accept
invitation and join in doing honor to
inguished gentlemen, not only on ac-
their personal worth, but more for the
ey are so ably presenting, but my
ties will not permit me to accept
nks for the invitation, and greet them
essful meeting, I am, yours truly,
JNO. H. GEAR.

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

TE OF INDIANA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
OLIS, Feb. 17.—*John Forsythe, Esq., etc.*
IR: I am honored by your invitation
sent at the reception to be given to the
Parnell, M. P., and Mr. John Dillon on
evening next; but my engagements
not permit me to visit Chicago at that
Parnell has visited this city, and I
ot unmindful of his cordial reception
e sympathy expressed for the great
which he represents. I hope your visit
will result in great good to the cause.
ully, JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Feb. 20.—*John Forsythe, Esq., etc.*—My
: I have received your friendly in-
to be present at the reception to be
he Hon. C. S. Parnell, M. P., and his
m in the City of Chicago on the even-
Monday, the 23d inst. I regret to
my engagements are such that it
possible for me to be with you on the
referred to. It is hardly necessary for
you in thousands and tens of thousands
m, because you sympathize with the right
hor the wrong. [Cheers.]
ord more and I have done. I appeal to
n once more, and say to you in conclu-
seal the noble utterance which we have
from your brave and patriotic men of
tform to-night, with your dollars, with
ve dollars, your ten dollars, and your
dollars, coming helter-skelter on the top
other, to show that you are in earnest
you say with regard to this matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

S OF REGRET FROM PROMINENT PERSONS.

orsythe then stepped forward, and an-
d that the Committee of Arrangements
eived the following letters:

LETTERS OF REGRET.

ecretary, Mr. James Sullivan, then read
owing letters from invited guests, who
unfortunately, unable to be present:

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
, Feb. 6.—*John Forsythe, Chicago, Ill.*—
AR SIR: Please accept my thanks for
ry generous invitation to be present at
eption to be given to the Hon. C. S. Par-
F., and Mr. John Dillon, on Monday
, the 23d inst., at Chicago, with my sin-
grets that my official duties, connected
er engagements, are such that it will be
impossible for me to be present.
leave, however, to assure you that I feel
eper interest in the movement in which
norable gentlemen are engaged, and
at the heart of the American people may
d to the crowning of their efforts with
best success. Yours truly,
Drake & Co., of the Grand Pacific, my
for their hospitalities so kindly tendered.
Very truly yours. JOHN F. ST. JOHN.

GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ADISON, Feb. 11.—*John Forsythe, Chair-*
h Relief Committee, Chicago.—SIR: I beg
owledge the receipt of your favor of
the 20 inst., inviting me to attend the
to be given to Messrs. Parnell and
eb. 23. I should be much gratified to at-
meeting, and thus testify to the
movement for the relief of Ireland,
to the immediate necessities of her peo-
s and the unjust systems and laws which
tributed to, if they have not directly
the present distress. My official duties,
are such that it will be impossible for
ave at that time, and I am therefore
r compelled to present my regrets and
excused. Very respectfully your ob't
vant, WILLIAM E. SMITH.

GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPART-
. PAUL, Feb. 12.—*John Forsythe,*
n Irish Relief Committee, Chicago, Ill.—
: I am directed by Gov. Pillsbury
owledge the receipt of your invitation
to be present at the reception to be
the Hon. C. S. Parnell, M. P., and his
lon, on Monday evening, Feb. 23. The
r regrets that official engagements ren-
possible for him to be present, although
arnest sympathy with all efforts to re-
distress of the unfortunate people in
Very respectfully yours,
COLEMAN MACY, Governor's Clerk.

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSON, Feb. 17.—*John Forsythe, etc.*
have the honor to acknowledge the re-
he invitation of the Irish Relief Com-
Chicago to be present at the reception
en the Hon. C. S. Parnell and Mr. John
your city on the 23d inst.
and also private, business requiring
al attention forbids me to accept your
n. I am glad to see the people through-
broad extent of this land so readily re-
the pressing demands of charity and
ropy made in behalf of a suffering
ing I cannot be with you on the 24
n, with respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN S. PHELPS.

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Des
Feb. 5.—*John Forsythe, Esq., Chairman,*
DEAR SIR: The invitation of the "Irish
sociation" to be present at the recep-
given to the Hon. C. S. Parnell, M. P.,
John Dillon, on Monday, Feb. 23, is at
d be a great pleasure to me to accept
invitation and join in doing honor to
inguished gentlemen, not only on ac-
their personal worth, but more for the
ey are so ably presenting, but my
ties will not permit me to accept
nks for the invitation, and greet them
essful meeting, I am, yours truly,
JNO. H. GEAR.

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

TE OF INDIANA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
OLIS, Feb. 17.—*John Forsythe, Esq., etc.*
IR: I am honored by your invitation
sent at the reception to be given to the
Parnell, M. P., and Mr. John Dillon on
evening next; but my engagements
not permit me to visit Chicago at that
Parnell has visited this city, and I
ot unmindful of his cordial reception
e sympathy expressed for the great
which he represents. I hope your visit
will result in great good to the cause.
ully, JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Feb. 20.—*John Forsythe, Esq., etc.*—My
: I have received your friendly in-
to be present at the reception to be
the

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the New York Criterion Comedy Company. "A Tripple Courtship."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of M. Grau's French Opera Company. "Mme. Favart."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin. "The Danites."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Miss Annie Ward Tiffany. "The Child-Stealer."

Hershey Music-Hall.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Entertainment by Prof. John Reynolds.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1880.

THE Board of County Commissioners yesterday decided to advertise for proposals to furnish Cook County with a suitable site for a Poor-Farm.

IT is proposed to construct a crematory in connection with Weehawken Cemetery, near New York City, a number of capitalists and scientific men having interested themselves in the project.

IN the absence of any other subject for discussion the Baptist ministers of Chicago yesterday talked about the growing tendency of church members to patronize the theatre and the opera, and the steps to be taken to check this "growing evil."

THE annual report of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, shows in round numbers an increase of gross earnings of $1,000,000 over those of 1878, an increase of $534,000 in operating expenses, and an increase of $550,000 in net earnings.

SUIT has been begun in behalf of Mrs. M. Seymour Rogers, of this city, to establish her claim to a one-half interest in the celebrated R. E. Lee Mine of Leadville, which is valued at $10,000,000, and it is said similar proceedings will shortly be instituted in the Colorado Courts.

THE sensational reports recently circulated for the purpose of securing the removal of Gov. Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory, are declared to be entirely without foundation. The tables are turned upon the Governor's chief accuser, Hermann Glafcke, Postmaster of Cheyenne, who is found to be a defaulter to the Government to the amount of about $2,500, and to have been identified with a lottery swindle.

A CANVASS among the members of the Connecticut Legislature as to Presidential preferences shows Grant's stock to be the strongest. The third-termers number 59, against 51 for Blaine, 19 for Sherman, 12 for Hawley, 8 for Washburne, 4 for Edmunds, and 3 for Hayes. Among the Democratic members Seymour leads with 57, Tilden has 12, Bayard 5, and Eaton, Thurman, David Davis, and Hendrick B. Wright 1 each.

AN interesting paper on the Irish relief question was read yesterday by the Rev. Arthur Edwards at the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers of Chicago. While not denying that the present condition of distress and impending starvation in Ireland appeals powerfully to the sympathy and benevolence of humane people everywhere and of all faiths, and while bespeaking both "sympathy and dollars" for the sufferers, Dr. Edwards goes straight to what he considers to be the secret of Ireland's woes, which he sententiously summarizes as "Papacy and Whisky." He arraigns Mr. Parnell for spending too much time in abusing the Queen, the Famine-Relief Committee, and all English men and things, and suggests to him that he would accomplish more good for Ireland by agitation in England, where conviction is needed, than by coming to America to assail the British Government with "ill-advised asperity." For all that, the brethren of the Methodist Church will not be backward in contributing to the Irish Relief Fund, and their money will be none the less available for mitigating distress on account of the opinion they express while making the donation.

THE demonstration of welcome given last night to Mr. Parnell and his fellow-representatives of the oppressed and starving people of Ireland was a fitting expression of the earnest sympathy felt in this city for the sufferings and the wrongs of that famine-stricken, landlord-ridden country. In the procession which formed as an escort of honor to the visitors; in the active participation of our first citizens, headed by the First Citizen of the Commonwealth; in the vast crowds which thronged the streets on the beautiful winter night vouchsafed for the occasion; in the vast assemblage of 13,000 people who thronged the Exposition Building to listen to the various addresses; in the number and character of the persons who acted as Vice-Presidents, or were represented by letters of regret telling of sincere sympathy with the objects of the gathering; in the enthusiastic reception by the great crowd of the men who have come to speak for Ireland,—in all this there was abundant proof of the genuine feeling which Chicago has for the unfortunate people who look to the great metropolis of the Northwest for words and acts of benevolence. The demonstration of last night was of no nationality, party, or creed, and Mr. Parnell may well feel that he has gained in this city such a hearing for his cause as has rarely been accorded to him in America, and that while individuals may differ as to methods and collateral details, the heart of Chicago is sound on the main question of practical relief for present needs and measures for the permanent amelioration of the woes and wrongs of Ireland.

THE Democratic National Committee has been guilty of the exceedingly bad taste of overlooking the unequaled attractions of Chicago as a place for holding big assemblages with comfort and satisfaction to all concerned, and has voted to locate the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati on the 22d of June. Any one who has ever attended a National Convention in that city will be at a loss to account for this decision upon any grounds connected with considerations of convenience and accessibility, and it is, therefore, to be presumed, as a matter of course, that these considerations did not govern the choice of the Committee. What the real reason was, is a matter for speculation and theory, and among the different explanations advanced in our Washington dispatches the reader can take his choice. It is evident, however, that Chicago was heavily handicapped to begin with by the fact that the member of the Committee for Illinois, who resides in this city, was openly an opponent of the candidacy of the man who assumes to boss the Democratic Committee and the Democratic party. Mr. Goudy did not believe that Tilden ought to be the nominee, and he has been candid enough to say so on numerous occasions; and there was perhaps no more effectual way of "getting even" with Goudy than for Tilden to put a veto on Chicago's aspirations relative to the Convention. He did it, and Chicago recognizes the fact that her turn at "getting even" is yet to come, only hoping that Tilden will give her the opportunity to make the retaliation strictly personal by himself taking the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL TROUBLES.

The meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington has served to expose the prevailing confusion among the Democrats which THE TRIBUNE pointed out some days ago. The ostensible purpose of this meeting was to fix the location of the National Convention, but it has been found impossible to repress the factional spirit in the party relative to the nomination. Washington, during the past few days, has been less conspicuous as the National Capital and for the session of Congress than for the presence of the Democratic politicians who have gathered there on campaign business. The gathering of the clans has not afforded much comfort to those who are interested in Democratic success. There has been no indication of unity in purpose or common enthusiasm which a prospect of victory would have inspired, but rather a confession on all sides of the danger of a serious division in the party no matter who may be nominated.

Mr. Tilden is naturally the centre of this Democratic discord. The nomination is claimed by him and his friends on the ground that he was cheated out of a previous election. If those who are opposed to Tilden shall prevail by joining their forces against him, the cry of "fraud" will no longer be available as Democratic capital in the next campaign. Not to nominate the man who claims to have been defrauded of his rights, when he seeks the nomination, will be a virtual confession that a majority of his party do not believe that he was wrongfully counted out; if not that, then it will be a confession that the Democratic party is not governed by considerations of justice, and cannot fairly claim from the American people a recognition of higher motives than govern its opponents. The fact is that Tilden is offensive to a large portion of the Democratic party, and the quarrel in New York, which was first incited by this faction, is now used as an argument to consolidate the opposition to him. The anti-Tilden men may succeed in giving the nomination to somebody else, but it is doubtful whether that can be done without exciting Tilden's resentment, which will be as fatal to the party as the opposition to Tilden threatens to be in case he be nominated.

It is now reported that John Kelly has informally notified the National Committee and the politicians at Washington that, while he will not permit Tilden to carry New York, he and the Tammany legion will support any candidate whom Tilden may name. But what candidate will be acceptable to Tilden except himself? Certainly not Hendricks, because a promotion of Hendricks from the second to the first place, under the circumstances, would be insulting to Tilden. The nomination of Hendricks would be equivalent to saying to Tilden that the latter was entitled to the nomination, but had become so unpopular in his party that it was unsafe to give it to him. The nomination of any New York man, like Seymour or Church, would be almost equally mortifying to Tilden, who must maintain that if New York is to furnish the candidate he is obviously the one to be selected. Hence he will regard it as a personal insult if the Convention shall prefer any New York Democrat before him. It is easier for John Kelly to say that he will support a candidate acceptable to Tilden than it is for Tilden to name the man whom he will actively support.

There is another element in the Tilden-Kelly quarrel which is cautiously suppressed by the Democrats, but which is sure to have an important bearing upon the New York election, even if the personal animosity between the two men can be ostensibly assuaged by some sort of compromise. Tilden represents the German element, and Kelly the Irish element, in this New York quarrel. Tilden has insisted that the Germans have not received proper consideration from Tammany, while Kelly and his retainers have run the machine for the benefit of the Irish. This phase of the disagreement is well understood by the Germans throughout the country, as was shown by the large German vote which Tilden received in 1876. If, then, Tilden shall be shut out from the Democratic nomination at the dictation of Tammany, the Germans will resent the act as an affront and an injustice; and there is reason to believe that a serious defection among the German Democratic voters in New York would be as fatal to the party as John Kelly's bolt was last fall. Besides, the Germans in other States would sympathize with their New York compatriots, and this vote constitutes the balance of political power in many important communities.

The obstacle which Mr. Tilden is destined to be in the way of Democratic success has set the managing men to searching after some new combination that might possibly pour oil upon the troubled waters. But the search has been futile thus far. Field and Randall have been suggested as a ticket. But Tilden has quarreled with the Field family, and it is not likely that he would give a brother of Cyrus W. very cordial support. Nor is Field an available man in any case. He is known as a fierce partisan, and only a year or so ago took occasion to air his State-sovereignty views in an offensive manner from the bench of the Supreme Court. Randall at the head, with somebody else for a tail-piece, has also been mentioned. But Randall has a quarrel on hand in his own State which unfits him for going into a National campaign, and is for the rest a machine politician who would alienate from the Democrats the liberal vote which alone can give them certain essential Northern States. William R. Morrison, of this State, has been named recently, but the suggestion only illustrates the poverty of Democratic resources;—not that Morrison is not an able and honest man in his way, but because he has not the personal ambition, strength, and bearing that should be characteristic of a Presidential candidate. Others even more obscure and less available than Morrison are talked of in Washington, but really serve only to reveal the discomfiture of the party leaders.

The fact is becoming more and more evident every day that the Democrats are in a distressing muddle. Matters have not been helped, but confusion has indeed been worse confounded, by the recent gathering at Washington. The Democrats of all factions have been made to feel how far apart they are, and the country has been warned that nothing but a desire for spoils will bring about even a pretense of harmony in the party.

MORE GRAIN WAREHOUSES WANTED IN CHICAGO.

The quantity of wheat now in store and afloat in this city is about 9,000,000 bushels, or nearly one-third of the total at the leading points of accumulation in the United States, as reported by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange. This is an enormous quantity; and, with other grain, about fills up all our available storage-room two months before the opening of the season of navigation.

This condition of things has been widely described as artificial, and due entirely to the manipulations of a few men who have run up the price to a point above that which consumers are willing to pay. It is also extensively believed that the high rates of freight insisted on by the railroad dictators helps to keep back the grain in the West. There is little reason to doubt that the forward movement of wheat over rail and ocean would have been greater this winter than it is had the price here been kept down to a dollar per bushel and rail freights from Chicago to New York at 25 cents per 100 pounds. But it appears equally probable that there would have been a glut in the West and in this city under these conditions; while the farmer would have received less for his grain had there been no wave of speculative excitement to induce investments in wheat as property that it would pay to hold.

It is undeniable that the wheat-crop of the United States last year was much the largest ever known. Also, that the wide-awake grain merchants of Western Europe made unusually large purchases at the low prices which prevailed here last August. They seem to have done this because satisfied that their own crops would be unprecedentedly deficient. The result was that a very large part of the year's deficiency was filled at low prices to them; and it is understood that the grain purchased on those favorable terms (to them) in other countries as well as the United States has not been all delivered yet. Having been well supplied, they have naturally hung back from paying the enhanced prices demanded by holders during the winter months. They were not obliged to buy immediately, and have been handling wheat purchased at prices which enabled them to sell more cheaply than current orders could be offered at. There is reason to believe that a similar state of things would now exist, though perhaps not to quite so great an extent, if No. 2 spring wheat of the last crop had never sold above a dollar per bushel in this city. British buyers are like others in this respect. They would only bid 60 cents if the property were offered to them at 65, just as they now bid $1.10 when it is held at $1.25. By the way, there were rumors here last week to the effect that considerably more than $1.10 had been bid for a round lot for export, but refused by the holders. It is certain that the people on the other side of the Atlantic will want a great deal more of our wheat before their next harvest. The price at which they will obtain it largely depends upon the strength of the parties who have it to sell. It is not impossible that the present price of wheat in this city will be regarded as "low" before next August. The people who hold it are taking the risk of its selling at much below that figure. They have bought it very much as a man may buy a piece of real estate, hoping to gain by the transaction. If they succeed they will have hosts of admirers; if they lose they will receive little sympathy.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the storage of grain in Chicago during the winter months is a feature incident to our position at the head of the great chain of lakes, and an important element in our commercial prosperity. With such big crops of grain as were raised in the West last year, it is only natural that there should be a large accumulation somewhere. Winter is the time for the farmer to market his grain, leaving him free to work the farm in the summer part of the year, and the grain should not be all pressed upon consumers at once, unless the seller is willing to starve upon the proceeds. Capital finds legitimate employment in holding to property till the consumer wants it. Instead of being crowded to the wall with about 16,000,000 bushels of grain, Chicago ought to be able to take care of 50,000,000, and is failing in her duty to the farming community, as well as in attention to her own interests, in not having more storage-room at command to hold the temporary accumulations of produce poured out from the golden horn of the Great West.

A WRETCHED MONARCH.

That the Czar of Russia should feel embittered against his people is not extraordinary, and that he should be contemplating the proclamation of martial law throughout the Empire is the natural outcome of the situation. Five times his enemies have sought his life; as many more times he has escaped from their conspiracies by the warnings given to him by his secret police; and not a day passes that he can feel secure against their renewal. His foes are everywhere,—among the common people, in the Church, in the universities, in the army, in the gendarmerie, even in his own household. Like his predecessor the Czar Nicholas, Alexander II. is a victim of melancholy, at times changing into deep sadness, and again manifesting itself in dreadful outbursts of passionate anger. A monarch of such a temperament as this, who cannot stir out of his apartments without exposing his life, who cannot journey from one city to another without being threatened with dagger and bullet, who does not know from one hour to another what fresh form of assault assasination will assume, and who must suspect the servant that waits upon him, the cook who prepares his food, the policeman who executes his orders, the army officer with whom he consults, and every person to whom he gives interview,—such a monarch, dogged and harassed at every step, afflicted with the horrible diseases of melancholy, insomnia, and a nervousness bordering on insanity, cannot be expected to be patient with his people, to pass wise judgment, or to arrive at official decisions which will tend to allay the present agitation. On the other hand, it is but natural that he should strike out blindly and wildly like an enraged animal and provoke fresh wrath upon himself. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* recently drew a very graphic picture of the dangers with which he is constantly surrounded, in which the following statement occurs:

> The explosion at Moscow was very nearly being anticipated by an explosion at Odessa; and we now learn that the Czar was deterred from his proposed visit to Berlin by a suspicion that his desperate enemies had mined the railway over which he must pass. In such terrors as these has the Czar been living during a period when, thanks to the rigid suppression of information in Russia, the world without had almost begun to forget the names of Nihilism and Nihilists. At the present moment he can only get from place to place in his dominions by such means as were resorted to on the occasion of his proceeding from Moscow to St. Petersburg—namely: by repeatedly changing his train upon the journey. Nor was even this precaution deemed sufficient. For fear that after all the conspirators might hit upon the right train, it was thought advisable to guard the whole line of railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg, nearly four hundred and fifty miles, by military posts stationed at every fifty paces. And as each of these posts consisted of several men grouped round a watch-fire, a large force must have been required to protect the sovereign on his perilous journey. There was, moreover, no relaxation of vigilance at its conclusion. On the Czar's entry into St. Petersburg his sledge was "surrounded by a crowd of officers, concealing him entirely from the public gaze." This is the way in which the Autocrat of All the Russias is obliged to enter his Capital, where he is compelled to live the same life of unceasing dread.

The Czar of Russia not only finds himself in this miserable plight, but sees no way of escape from it. Notwithstanding the despotic and autocratic nature of his Government, there can be no question that its authority has collapsed. He cannot summon to his assistance any class or profession and rely upon it, not even the army. Those who are not actively leagued against him in the secret ranks of Nihilism are passive spectators of the struggle. The peasantry have no reason to respect a Government which has crushed them to the very earth, and keeps them in poverty and ignorance. Those who own lands can feel no respect for a Government which has banished them from all possibilities of political advantage or influence. The intelligent and educated classes have no sympathy for a power that denies them the privileges enjoyed by the educated classes of other nations, and refuses them any voice in the management of political affairs. Every agency which in other countries helps to sustain and enforce authority is either passive or opposed to that authority.

In such an emergency it is but natural that the Czar should resort to the last means in his power, declare martial law, and banish the last vestige of individual freedom, suppress every form of trial at law, and place the sword at the throat of every citizen. As he believes that he is divinely commissioned to rule over the Russian people, it is not likely that he will give up that rule except upon compulsion, or even consent to the demands of his people for a more popular form of government. He has no other policy; indeed, the traditions of the Russian Government suggest no other policy than to meet force with force and murder with murder, and, when agitation has reached a crisis like the present one, to close all the ordinary channels of justice and substitute the sword and bayonet, from which there lies no appeal. Every other agency has been exhausted. Every other penalty has been applied. Men and women have been lashed with the knout, have been thrown into the military prisons, have gone to the scaffold, and languished and died amid the underground horrors of Siberia, and still the hostility to the Czar has increased. To declare martial law is the last turn of the screw, and the strain will be a fearful one in the present temper of the Russian people. The destruction of the last few remaining privileges of individual freedom apparently can only have the effect to increase the popular exasperation until it breaks out in the fury of revolution and the temporary dissolution at least of society.

GOLD AS AN EXCLUSIVE LEGAL-TENDER.

There is nothing so uncomfortable to the conceited, supercilious dogmatist as the cold logic of fact. Glittering generalities and sweeping assertions, and rhetorical appeals to a superior "honesty" and a purer "morality," prove utter failures when tested by remorseless truth.

The entire Wall street press, as if inspired by the same directing mind, boldly applauded the recommendation of the President and of his Secretary of the Treasury that the greenbacks be demonetized; and to this they added a renewal of the demand that silver be demonetized, and that the United States at once take position among the commercial nations of the world with gold as the exclusive legal-tender debt-paying money. In support of this proposition these papers have been wonderfully prolific in their denunciation of all forms of money save gold as dishonest; they have denounced legal-tender silver as a new artifice to enable dishonest debtors to rob honest creditors by forcing them to accept cheap dollars of a debased metal; they have also exhausted the vocabulary of abuse against the dishonest policy of making paper money legal-tender at any time and in any place under any circumstances. They have assumed that the United States is the only place claiming to have a responsible Government where legal-tender paper is authorized, and they have demanded the demonetization of the greenback in order that the United States might be relieved of the disgrace, and be able to claim admittance among the honest nations of the earth, by whom gold alone is recognized as the only debt-paying money.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, disregarding the abuse of these organs of the money-shavers, has persistently pointed out that there is no commercial nation in Europe where gold is exclusively the legal-tender money; and we pointed out that no such nation could maintain its business if gold was the exclusive legal-tender money. In the last number of the New York *Nation*, the most insolent of all the organs of the money-shavers, that paper thus equivocates, thus evades the truth, and thus indecently adheres to its original assertion that England has no legal-tender save gold coin:

> We do not, as a rule, think it worth while to follow THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S financial utterances; but we must call its attention to the fact that when it says legal-tender paper in England "may be issued to an indefinit amount by a mere order of the Government," and that this is the way that "England provides against a scarcity of debt-paying paper," it does what the editor would call "telling a deliberate lie," but what in these parts is called committing a gross blunder. The Government has no power to order an issue of legal-tender paper to the smallest amount, or even to allow the Bank of England to issue one dollar beyond the amount of the Government debt to the bank—$75,000,000—and the bullion it may have in its vaults. Moreover, bank-notes are only legal-tender as long as they are redeemable in coin. What THE TRIBUNE is lying or blundering about is the promise which, on two or three occasions in commercial crises, the Government has given the bank, that if it did issue beyond the legal limit it would get an act of indemnity passed by Parliament. THE TRIBUNE ought to confine itself to the protection of downtrodden silver.

The facts in this case are so plain and direct that there is no room for misrepresentation. The notes of the Bank of England are a legal-tender in payment of all debts; they are, at the same time, redeemable on demand in coin at the bank. The bank is authorized to issue bank-notes to a sum equivalent to the sum of gold and bullion on hand, and also to issue notes to the amount of $75,000,000, the amount of Government securities held by the bank. All the notes are legal-tender, and are redeemable in coin. If the bank-notes were not legal-tender, then, on the slightest alarm, there would be a rush for gold, which would then be the only debt-paying money in the country; and, as there would be a notorious deficiency of coin to redeem the notes, the suspension of the bank would be inevitable. The runs on the Bank of England, however, are never for coin; the runs are always for bank-notes,—for money to pay debts with. Whenever the bank has paid out all the notes it is nominally authorized to issue, the question then is, Shall the bank suspend or shall the Government interpose? In the panics of 1847, 1857, and again in 1866, the bank was compelled to appeal to the Government. In 1847 and in 1857 an Order in Council was issued authorizing the Banking Department to borrow from the Issue Department and to issue whatever additional notes were needed to meet the emergency. This was done in both instances, and the panic was tided over by the issue of legal-tender paper in excess of what was authorized by the Banking law. In 1866 a like order was issued, but the public announcement of that fact was sufficient to restore confidence, and the extra paper, though authorized, was not in fact issued. The *Nation* may say that this action of the Government licensing the bank to issue legal-tender paper in excess of the gold and of the Government securities required a subsequent approval by Parliament. Nevertheless the fact remains that the Government is authorized to suspend the Bank act, and has done it on every occasion of a panic in England, and that the bank-notes—legal-tender—have been issued to an amount limited only by the extent of the necessity.

The fact is, the bank could not maintain specie-payments in the absence of legal-tender silver unless its notes were also legal-tender. The notes of all the other banks in England are redeemable in the notes of the Bank of England, and hence they are able to maintain specie-payments. To reduce the legal-tender money of England to gold would empty every bank in the Kingdom of its gold coin. It is the legal-tender character of the bank-notes which enables England to confine its metallic currency to gold.

In France, the bank-notes are not made legal-tender except in cases of great emergency, because the gold is fortified with a plentiful supply of legal-tender silver.

Germany some time ago undertook to demonetize silver, but the work proved so difficult that it was arrested midway; half the legal-tender currency of Germany is at this time silver and bank-notes. If the *Nation* will examine the facts, and carefully study them, it will find that the use of gold by the commercial nations of the world as the exclusive legal-tender money—the debt-paying money—of such countries is exceedingly small when compared with the amount of the bank and other paper made legal-tender, and of the silver money legalized as legal-tender.

The United States in discarding silver and paper as legal-tender money would be almost an exception among the nations of the earth. It would be offering violence to the experience of nearly every commercial nation of any magnitude, and would draw down upon this country all the calamities which the experience of all these Governments has shown to be inseparable from an attempt to make gold the exclusive legal-tender money of the country. We submit these irrefutable facts as an answer to the blatant vulgarity of the *Nation*.

POUND'S PONDS.

THE TRIBUNE gave an account some time since of the project for constructing dams at the headwaters of the Mississippi in Minnesota, and of the Wisconsin rivers that empty into the Mississippi, as a means for flooding these rivers in the low-water season and maintaining a navigable stage of water. The energetic Congressman Pound has the matter in charge, and we reprint this morning from the Madison *State Journal* an interview with this gentleman, in which he sets forth in detail the purpose and progress of the important movement. Northern Minnesota and Upper Wisconsin are filled with lakes and marshes which may be converted into immense reservoirs for holding the surplus waters that come with the spring floods for future use in the low-water season. In addition to the Upper Mississippi, the St. Croix, Chippewa, and Wisconsin Rivers can thus be made permanent channels for letting out the lumber of that region, and contribute at the same time very materially to the improvement of navigation in the Mississippi in the summer season. The preliminary surveys have been carried far enough to warrant the United States Engineers in pronouncing the project entirely practicable; and, as the cost seems small, Mr. Pound will have the support of the entire Northwest and Southwest in urging that the work be undertaken. The estimated cost of constructing, maintaining, and operating the necessary reservoirs for ten years is stated by Mr. Pound not to exceed $4,500,000. This sum is certainly small as compared with the benefits that may reasonably be expected from the practical working of the plan. The people who live at the headwaters of Rock River in Wisconsin have asked that this stream be included in the system, and their petition should be granted. Lake Horicon, at the head of Rock River, is reported to have a capacity of six feet of water on 47,000 acres of land, equal to more than 12,000,000,000 cubic feet, with a watershed of 436 square miles. If it is practicable to dam Lake Horicon at a reasonable cost, water could thus be supplied to Rock River, which is 200 miles long, which would make that stream the most desirable in the whole West for manufacturing interests, including a large region in Illinois, and at the same time contribute materially to the navigation of the Mississippi, into which Rock River enters at Rock Island. Between Janesville and Rock Island it has a decline of perhaps 200 feet. At every few miles a dam is thrown across it, and the water-power thus produced has caused the growth of a city. There are a dozen flourishing towns on the Rock River located at these water-powers ranging in population from 3,000 to 12,000 or 15,000. The proposed increase of water from Lake Horicon would add 25 to 33 per cent to the value of each water-power on that beautiful, limpid stream,—and an aggregate value representing many millions of dollars. By including Rock River and Lake Horicon in the general scheme, Mr. Pound can secure a much broader and more effective support for his measure than it will otherwise receive.

SOME of the howling dervishes of the third-term faith have been diligently searching the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which reflect public sentiment in the local reports, dispatches, correspondence, and extracts from other papers, and they think they discover therein a preference for Mr. Blaine as against a third term. These blind devotees also think they remember that, while they studied the columns of THE TRIBUNE four years ago, when it was equally the mission of those columns to reflect public sentiment as nearly as possible, they encountered a preponderance of sentiment antagonistic to Mr. Blaine, and in favor of Gen. Bristow, as a Presidential candidate. Thereupon these high priests of third-termism hurl the dreadful denunciation of "inconsistency" at this journal, utterly unmindful of the circumstance that four years ago the present third-term evangelists were ardent apostles of Mr. Blaine, while they now rise up in wrath at the very mention of his name in THE TRIBUNE. THE TRIBUNE is at no time very much concerned about maintaining the consistency of public opinion; public opinion can always take care of itself. So far as the consistency of THE TRIBUNE goes, any opposition to third-termism which it may make now tallies very well with the opposition it made to the same thing in 1876. So far as Mr. Blaine's claims are involved, THE TRIBUNE may consistently favor them as against the claims for a third-term candidate, even though it preferred Gen. Bristow to Mr. Blaine four years ago. In 1876 THE TRIBUNE favored the nomination of the man who seemed to it best fitted to lead the Republican party to victory through promise of administrative reform, and relegation of the corrupt machine politicians and parasites to the rear who had done so much to bring the Administration into popular disfavor, and it then believed Secretary Bristow to be that man. THE TRIBUNE'S first choice for candidate failed to get the nomination; but so did the present screamers for a third term fail to secure the nomination of their candidate. Those who froth at the mouth now at the name of Blaine yelled themselves hoarse for him at Cincinnati in 1876. Call you this consistency? What is there about a third term for another man which renders Blaine ineligible for a first term in the minds of a certain class to whom Blaine was once the "plumed knight" of American chivalry?

SOME anonymous person in Oshkosh, mixed with a good deal of Communistic slush, asks "Why, if the Government is receiving a surplus revenue at the rate of 160 millions a year, it does not apply the money in redemption of bonds and thus reduce the debt and interest." If this ill-posted person would read THE TRIBUNE he would know that Secretary Sherman is doing just that thing with the surplus revenue that comes into Uncle Sam's Treasury. During the first days of this month he purchased eleven millions of 6 per cent bonds, reducing the bonded debt by that much, and stopping $660,000 of interest. Since then he is buying a million a week of bonds, and at the end of the present month he will invest whatever surplus revenue there may remain in the same kind of bonds. The same anonymous individual in Oshkosh wants to know why Congress proposes to issue some 770 millions of non-taxable 3½ or 4 per cent thirty-year bonds, instead of paying them off with surplus revenue. We suppose he means "non-taxable" by State, county, city, town, school-district, and other local authority. Well, because no Government 3½ or 4 per cent bond could be sold at par or anything like it if subject to State and municipal taxation. It is doubtful if even a 6 per cent *taxable* bond could be sold at par. It would be most suicidal policy to allow the credit of the National Government to be thus crippled and injured by State and local taxation. The simple reason for issuing the refunding bonds is, that the Government has not the money to pay them when due, and, therefore, new low-interest bonds will be sold to take the place of the high-interest ones falling due May 1, 1881. The annual surplus revenue previous to last fall for several years was very small, and may fall off again before long. The present "boom" may not last many years; but, whether the surplus is large or small, it will be applied to canceling the debt as fast as the money comes into the Treasury.

SOME amusement was afforded to 10,000 or 15,000 people at Murfreesboro Friday by the judicial hanging of two American citizens of African descent, convicted some time ago of the murder of Maj. Pugh. It is supposed that the crowd enjoyed the spectacle, as the most ample arrangements had been made for the comfort of the sight-seers. High tiers of seats had been erected, which were reserved for a price, to the first comers. There was barbecued shoat and other edibles for the hungry, and barrels of whisky for the thirsty. After all, it is a mere matter of taste, this matter of amusements; and if the people of Rutherford enjoyed the spectacle the people in less civilized portions of the globe have no good reasons for making any critical remarks about it.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

It will be a dark day for the South if the supply of negroes who deserve hanging should ever run short. They would then have to hang negroes who don't deserve it, or—horrible thought!—whites who do; else all the places of amusement will be closed.

THERE was a good deal of human nature in Blackburn's unsuccessful attempt to choke off Alexander Stephens. Being gagged himself, he wishes to gag everybody else. He should not be judged too harshly, for there is probably no jaw in America which suffers more acutely from enforced idleness than his. It was built for speed.—*New York Tribune.*

Blackburn has a double motive for putting the brakes on his jaw. He wants to deceive the people of the North so that they will trust the Solid South, and he wants to get up a reputation for "Conservatism," so that he may have a chance of being elected Speaker next time. But people remember that it was this man who said: "Yes; thank God, the Confederacy *has* captured the Capitol."

THE Albany *Journal*, lately a machine organ, has "flopped." Its Conkling editor, Charles E. Smith, has been sent to the right-about, and the veteran Dawson, one of the most accomplished journalists in the State, has been installed in his old place. It is rumored that Smith will be sent to the Philadelphia *Press*, which until lately has been waging a fierce war on Cameron under the editorship of Mr. Edward McPherson. But there seems to be no authority for this last statement. Another rumor equally unsupported is, that Mr. Smith will take a position on Mr. Childs' paper, the Philadelphia *Ledger*. At all events it seems to be understood he is to be provided for.

EVIDENTLY the Grant "boom" and the Sherman "manœuvre" have not reached Kansas, for the Republican politicians of that State, with a strange disregard for the exigencies of these two candidates, have decided not to hold their State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention until the 31st of March. Kansas is not a great State, but its vote is worth something, and this terrible procrastination indicates pretty clearly that the political workers in that State have not yet made up their minds in which direction it would be best to let the cat jump.—*Boston Herald.*

Kansas is a State that ought to be heeded to some extent when it does speak; for it gives a trustworthy Republican majority. Its voice ought to outweigh that of any State in the Solid South, but doesn't.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that "A Democratic Senator of prominence expressed himself very strongly in regard to what he termed demoralization among Congressmen in connection with the mania for speculation. Stock operators were allowed private wires and offices in the Capitol building, and the constant temptation was to speculate in the value of securities which were likely to be affected at times by legislation. This he looked upon as a great evil and abuse which ought to be frowned upon in Congress."

THE proposed constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature was killed in the Massachusetts Legislature on Thursday, failing to receive the requisit two-thirds majority. A change of half-a-dozen votes would have carried the measure. The opposition to the bill was led by Col. T. W. Higginson, who represents Cambridge.

THE Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* lately interviewed several leading Minnesota Democrats, finding that the proposition to give Donnelly Mr. Washburn's seat in Congress is denounced by nearly all of them as an outrage of a high-handed character.

CERTAIN anti-Conkling newspapers in New York try to make themselves believe that the upshot of the Utica Convention will be the sending of a Conkling delegation to Chicago. Things are in an odd condition when this is a crumb of comfort to an anti-Conklingite.

PERSONALS.

Genuine pretzels are salt, but the one in Chicago is too fresh.

The New York *Witness* has been excused from further appearances.

Von Suppe's new opera is to be called "Hell on Earth." It was probably inspired by mince pie.

The roses are still falling. Some iconoclast has written a book to prove that Capt. Kidd was not a pirate.

Better late than never, was a good enough proverb when written, but it will hardly apply to the dinner of a Russian sovereign.

The recent attempt on the Czar's life brought only increased misery to the poor people of Russia, since immediately after the explosion provisions went up.

New bustle-petticoats have narrow flounces set lengthwise the train breadth, and stiffly starched.—*Fashion Journal.* Remember this, young man, when the beautiful being upon whom you are calling sits down with a noise that suggests forgotten soda-crackers in her dress-pocket.

The daughter of Senator Sharon is described as having "a sweet, childlike face and gentle manners." The old gentleman has a sweet bank account, which renders him attractive.

An American named Wright recently died in Brazil worth $5,000,000. George Washington probably had this gentleman in mind when remarking that he would sooner be Wright than President.

A person who writes to know "if the members of the First Regiment of Chicago ever smelt powder" is informed that, as most of them have attended dancing parties this winter with fashionable young ladies, the chances are that they have.

It is a disgraceful fact that women are underpaid for all kinds of work performed by them. Miss Mary Booth, the editor of *Harper's Bazar*, is obliged to subsist on a pittance of $5,000 per year. A horrid man would get at least $1,800 for the same work.

Poindexter, the emotional youth who killed Curtis, at Richmond, because he gently pressed the foot of Miss Cottrell while trying on a shoe for her, has taken out a license to marry the young lady. Mr. Poindexter is temporarily residing in the Virginia Penitentiary.

Even base-ball has its good points. An ardent admirer of the game, who had long been a professed Atheist, recently joined an orthodox church, and, in speaking of the matter to a friend, said he was compelled to believe in Providence when he saw the championship go there.

Ko-kun-hua, the Chinese Professor at Harvard, goes much into society, and is said to enjoy it very much. If reports be true there is nothing to prevent him. His duties as Professor are not onerous, there being but one student (an outsider) to recite to him, and he reporting only once a week. This probably accounts for the milk in the Ko-kun-huat.

It seems that the Indian policy of Mr. Schurz is open to objections. Under the present rules, when an officer discovers a noble red man he is obliged to make a detailed report of the case and forward the same to Washington for instructions. It has been found in several instances that by the time an answer was returned the enemy had walked away.

Take her up tenderly
By her blonde hair;
Banged are her golden locks—
Dollar a pair.

Put on her new spring hat,
One side is hammered flat;
Don't worry over that—
It's all the style.

A reporter of a Paris paper recently had an interview with Nicolini, the acting husband of Patti, in which the tenor is made to say that he and Patti are absolutely of one mind in everything; that he opens all her letters; that, when not singing, they pass their evenings at home, playing cards; and other details which are curious, if not exactly in good taste.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Resolved, That the fifty-eight delegates to the National Convention shall vote as one man. *Resolved*, That Don Cameron is that one man.—*Washington Review and Examiner.*

John A. Logan may be a shrewd political manager, but he cannot play "Don" Cameron's game in Illinois. Blaine and Washburne have too many friends in the State to allow the third-term "boom" to carry off the delegation.—*Exchange.*

The favorit sons find that this is a bad year. Sherman is fighting hard to carry his party in Ohio, Grant has no easy task in Illinois, and Tilden is not without opposition in New York. Bayard will probably carry Delaware.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

Logan is spoken of as a very possible, and probable, and powerful "dark (or black?) horse." Well, maybe the Lord, as He led Israel of old, is about to lead His people into bondage or some deviltry or other, but we fervently pray not to be turned over to Logan. Give us Grant first.—*Elgin (Ill.) Leader.*

The "boom" has been reinforced during the week by Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, who demands not only a third term, but five terms in all, thus leaving the other boomsters eight years in the rear. Mr. Beecher is evidently determined to make himself "generally useful," as the advertisements say.—*New York Nation.*

The Greenville (Mich.) *Independent* has the following: "Blaine is Michigan's favorit to-day. But so it was in 1876, and Michigan delegates knew it, too; yet they deliberately voted for Hayes. Had they been exponents of the sentiment which gave them their power they would have voted for Blaine to the end, and he would have thus been nominated."

The anti-Grant Republicans, including those who like Gen. Grant well enough but are convinced that he cannot be elected, are too timid to make any impression. The Grant "boomers" are loud-mouthed and aggressive. They expect to force the nomination of Gen. Grant, and they believe that the timid dissenters will fall in. Most of them will, but some will not. Courage is a fine quality, but it cannot overthrow the rules of arithmetic.—*Boston Herald.*

Three thousand majority against them in a single Republican district will not restrain the Democracy when by overriding it they can steal the Presidency. It is probable that Mr. Washburn [of Minnesota] is tolerably safe, unless the contingency indicated arises, and there is no human probability that it will arise. The people are going to elect a Republican President this fall by such a majority that it will make little difference how the House stands, and Donnelly's contest will remain a political curiosity.—*St. Paul Press.*

We are in position to say that the friends of John Sherman are not in the least worried by the Cameron fiasco in Pennsylvania. They were wise enough to let the opposing clans fight it out among themselves.—*Dayton Journal.* And we are in position to say that John Sherman is not in this fight at all. If every other man yet named for the Presidency were out of the race to-morrow, John Sherman could not be nominated; and if John Sherman were nominated, he could not be elected; and if John Sherman were nominated and elected, the present Congress would count him out, and he wouldn't have the nerve to do anything.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Washburne's Republicanism is unimpeachable, and his reputation is without blemish; although he has been prominently before the public for a generation, and has always been noted as one of the most sincere and earnest men in the Republican party, the opposition have never been able to couple his name, directly or remotely, with any corrupt or dishonest act. He has always been true to the principles of the Republican party, his ability and integrity are both beyond question, and his financial views are in harmony with those of the Republicans of the East [?]. There is no doubt of his strength. The fact of his long and intimate friendship with Gen. Grant would at once bring to his support all the Grant men, while the purity of his public record would commend him to all who believe in public honesty.—*Leavenworth (Kas.) Times.*

The most shallow of all recent political pretenses, and indeed the most impudent of all political frauds, are now to be found in the pretentiously lachrymose complaints of such journals as the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* concerning "Anti-Grant intrigues." That such Pecksniffian snivels can even so much as be printed argues an almost inconceivable ownership of brightly burnished brass upon the faces of these super-serviceable supporters of the Grant movement. With the full facts of the despicable and dastardly "intrigues" for Grant at Harrisburg fresh before them, how do these Uriah Heeps of the Grant press expect that the honest masses are to be fooled into the conviction that the "intrigues" of the day are "anti-Grant"? Would not a little honest indignation at the manner in which Pennsylvania was stolen away from Mr. Blaine, or bulldozed into seeming choice of Grant, by Don Cameron, be a little more decent in the *Inter-Ocean* and its echoes?—*Dubuque (Ia.) Times (Rep.).*

The Republican leaders of this city [Philadelphia], who carried the resolution for Grant, are, in fact, really in sympathy with the people and with the newspapers. They do not want his nomination any more than do the press or the voters. It would be strange if they did, for it is a fact too notorious to be concealed or denied that, when Gen. Grant arrived in this city after his long sojourn among the most prominent sovereigns and statesmen of the Old World, he sought out, not the statesmen who control our local Government, but the men of great wealth and high social position; and when our leaders asked him upon proper notice to become the city's guest at a banquet in their company, he found it impossible to remain with them but for a short quarter of an hour, and hurried away to circles more select. In short, the late boon companion of Emperors and Kings snubbed the local statesmen,—snubbed the very men who assisted Mr. Don Cameron to adopt his resolutions of instruction to the Chicago delegates. That was Mr. Cameron's day; should Grant be nominated, theirs would come, and if they would not then slaughter him at the polls of this State and city, either by listlessness or direct knifing, then may the leopard yet be expected, after all, to change his spots.—*Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).*

RAILROADS.

The Annual Report of the Chicago & Alton for 1879 Submitted.

It Shows a Large Increase in Earnings Over 1878—General Prosperity.

The Weighing of Grain—Program for the Burlington Consolidation.

Celebrating the Opening of the Cincinnati Southern—An Indiana Line Leased.

THE ALTON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The seventeenth annual report of the President and Directors of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, has just come out. It is an elaborate document, and makes a good showing. The following is an abstract from the report: The length of road operated is 1,040 miles. That part of the road from Mexico, Mo., to Kansas City, 163 miles, has been in full operation about one-half of the year.

The amount of capital stock remains the same as at the date of the last annual report. In pursuance of the contract with the Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company for the construction of the new railroad from Mexico to Kansas City, that Company issued and transferred to the Alton Company $3,000,000 of the first-mortgage 7 per cent bonds, which by reason of the high rate of interest they bear the Board considered unwise to sell. The bonds referred to have been deposited with the United States Trust Company, of New York, as collateral security for an issue of the same amount of 6 per cent sinking-fund bonds.

The following is a statement of the gross earnings: Passengers, $1,311,708; freight, $4,362,791; express, $111,806; mails, $88,530; miscellaneous sources, $840. Total, $5,755,677. The receipts for 1878 were $4,671,519. At the date of this report the Postal Department of the Government had not fixed a price for transporting the mails between Mexico and Kansas City, and no compensation has been received for the service.

The following is a statement of the operating expenses—those for 1878 being $2,515,134:

Conducting transportation, $905,145; motive power, $914,368; maintenance of way, $306,140; maintenance of cars, $268,767; general expenses, $156,998. Total, $3,049,520.

Summary of earnings and expenses:

	1878.	1879.
Earnings from all sources	$4,671,519	$5,755,677
Operating expenses	2,515,134	3,049,520
Net earnings	2,156,384	2,706,156

The increase in gross earnings was $1,084,158.06; the increase in operating expenses, $534,386.33; making the increase on net earnings, $549,771.74.

The earnings from traffic during the year 1878, after deducting operating expenses, taxes, and assessments for that year, interest on bonds, rent, losses, and all other sums properly charged to the income account, are equal to 9 43-100 per cent on the capital stock, both common and preferred.

All assessments made during the period of the "Granger war" upon the capital stock of the Company have been paid, except such as the courts have perpetually enjoined.

The number of passengers transported during the year was 843,429, an increase of 61,438, or 7 85-100 per cent, compared with that of the preceding year. The freight transportation during and year amounted to 2,634,177 tons, an increase over that of the preceding year of 666,871 tons or 33 89-100 per cent.

There was paid for labor, including improvements, during the year 1878, $1,615,656.97, and in 1879, $1,964,622.43.

The average number of men employed was, in 1878, 2,983; in 1879, 3,589. Of the whole amount of operating expenses, 64 42-100 per cent was paid for labor and personal services, 35 per cent for supplies of various kinds purchased, and 58-100 per cent for miscellaneous expenses. Number of miles of main track laid with steel rails, 655.56; number of miles main track laid with iron rails, 246.96; number of miles main track laid with steel in 1879, 206.18.

The earnings on each of the lines held and operated under lease were larger than in 1878.

No separate account of the earnings of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad has been kept. The rent is fixed by the terms of a perpetual lease at 7 per cent per annum on the capital stock of that Company to pay the interest and principal of its mortgage bonds at maturity, the amount of which now uncanceled is $306,000. The net earnings of this road have at all times exceeded the amount of rent paid for its use. During the last four years the Alton Company has operated a railroad (nearly parallel with the main line), extending from Joliet to the Wilmington coal fields, which was built and leased to the Company by the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company. The financial affairs of this Company have been seriously embarrassed for nearly the entire period of its existence, and on the 3d day of September last its property of every description was sold by order of Court under a foreclosure of its first mortgage. The sale was confirmed by the Court, and on the 5th of September the property was purchased and deeded to the Alton Company. The title is subject to the right of the Union Rolling Mill Company, if the Court shall hereafter decide that its claim for rails sold to the Illinois River Railroad Company constitutes a lien upon the road. The present cost to the Company of what is now called the Coal City Branch (which includes the road purchased and 1,400 acres of coal land) is $500,184.93. This line will be connected with the main line, so as to be used for about twenty-eight miles as a second main track where such a track is needed. Its location commands almost the entire coal-field, and its value to the Alton Company is much greater than its cost.

The St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad earned $655,736 in 1878, and $743,798 in 1879; increase, $87,061. The Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad earned $361,389 in 1878 and $517,756 in 1879; increase, $86,366. The contract with the Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad was changed, so far as it relates to the issue of preferred stock, by a supplemental agreement under date of the 26th of May, 1879, in which it is stipulated that $1,750,000 of 6 per cent preferred stock shall be issued in place of $1,500,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock. Much larger and more valuable depot grounds have been procured at Kansas City, and a much better road has been built than was originally contemplated.

The amount expended in the construction of the road, including the steel bridge over the Missouri River, depot grounds, buildings, and all other appurtenances, is $3,592,057, or $32,068 per mile. The cost of the bridge over the Missouri River and its approaches is $475,341, which, if deducted from the amount above stated, leaves a sum which is equal to $19,165 per mile of road. The road is of the most substantial character; the work of construction was prosecuted and materials were purchased for it when prices were cheaper than at any other period for many years. An estimate shows that at present prices the cost of the road would be increased more than $1,500,000. The amount of traffic over this line since its completion has fully equaled the most sanguine expectations of those who recommended its construction. Although it was in full operation only about one-half of the year it contributed 56½ per cent of the total increase in gross earnings during the year.

The present traffic of the Alton lines imperatively demands additional tracks and buildings at Chicago and East St. Louis; about fifteen miles of new side-tracks at other stations east of Mexico, and a large addition to the rolling stock. Twenty locomotives have been contracted for delivery within the next three months, and an average of about eight freight cars per day are being constructed at the shops of the Company at Bloomington.

When authority was last conferred upon the Board to increase the share capital of the Company the additional amount was limited to 22,710 shares. As was proposed at the time, only about one-half of that number was issued. By the terms of the circular, to which the shareholders gave their consent, it was provided that the time when the remainder of the shares should be issued and sold should be left to the future decision of the Board, in view of the necessities of the traffic of the lines, as the same might be thereafter developed. The shares then issued were sold to the shareholders pro rata at par, in the proportion of one share to each ten shares owned by them respectively, less fractions, if any. A similar issue and sale should be made not later than May next, of which at least thirty days' notice will be hereafter given. Such an issue of shares would provide a fund of about $1,000,000, which is no more than will be needed to procure facilities for the increased traffic of the lines in the immediate future.

The property of the Company has been in all departments fully maintained in efficient condition, and in many respects improved during the last year.

The acknowledgments of the Board are due to the officers in charge of the several departments, and those employed under their direction, for efficiency, zeal, and fidelity manifested in the discharge of their duties during the past year.

WEIGHING GRAIN.

The following letter has been sent to the managers of the various roads centering in this city by a Committee representing the Board of Trade and Receivers' Association, appointed to investigate the matter of weighing grain and millstuff sold in this market, and in conference with the railway officials devise some plan which shall be equitable to all parties concerned, and remove the cause of much complaint and dissatisfaction not only on the part of the country shippers, but dealers and purchasers here for the Eastern market. The letter is signed by E. J. Wheeler, J. G. Beazley, and F. A. Howe on the part of the Board of Trade, and J. M. Wanzer, B. M. Underwood, and J. P. Ramsey on the part of the Receivers' Association: "We have no doubt the railroads desire to facilitate this business and give their patrons satisfaction, and we would be pleased to meet you to discuss the subject in all its bearings. That the subject may be under consideration by you, we take the liberty of stating as briefly as possible the cause of complaint, the remedies we wish to apply, and the manner of application:

"First, as to complaints by shippers to and from Chicago. The present system of weighing cars on track is found unsatisfactory in that it is not always accurate, and there is a suspicion, whether well founded or not, that there is not proper care exercised to see whether scales are balanced and in order at all times; and scales exposed to the weather cannot be as true as those kept under cover, and that the weighing, being done by interested parties sometimes, and at others by men whose chief object is to get the most done in the shortest time, cannot always be accurate. Some cars fall short and others overrun, in instances several thousand pounds, so that we find it impossible to satisfy our patrons or ourselves. Undoubtedly the most satisfactory weighing would be by hopper scales, but that being impracticable at present, we propose to delegate the whole matter of weighing to the Board of Trade Weighmaster, and we have to ask your cooperation, and will feel obliged if you will signify your willingness (in writing) to comply in the following: That you will permit the Board of Trade Weighmaster to have full charge of the matter of weights of bulk grain and millstuffs on your tracks. That the Western roads will accept his duplicate certificate as the basis to settle freight on. That both Eastern and Western roads will in some manner cover their track-scales so that they will at all times be protected from the influences of the weather. We think the foregoing, with such changes as experience and the future demands of the business may suggest, will be satisfactory to the trade. The relief from all responsibility and the expense of weighing will offset the expense of housing scales and possibly supplying new ones."

BURLINGTON CONSOLIDATION.

A special meeting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska will be held in this city Saturday for the purpose of ratifying the arrangement for the consolidation of the two roads. A circular sent to the stockholders of the Burlington & Quincy sets forth that the Burlington & Missouri River now embraces about 845 miles of road, including its leases and certain portions of the Republican Valley Road now under construction, all lying in the best portion of the State of Nebraska, south of the Platte River. While there is room for differences of opinion as to the relative value of the two properties, the Board believes that when combined they will be stronger and of greater value than while separate, and that this advantage will counterbalance any difference which may possibly exist in the assumed valuation for the purpose of union. A contract has accordingly been framed resulting practically in a consolidation upon equal terms,—share for shares. Its provisions, in substance, that before such combination takes effect, the Burlington & Quincy will make an extra dividend in cash of 15 per cent out of the earnings of 1879, to equalize dividends made by the two Companies. The Burlington & Quincy will also divide to its stockholders an amount equal to 20 per cent on the existing shares, in the form of shares representing a portion of its accumulated surplus of former years used for purposes of construction and equipment. After this is done, the surplus, not including that which will be shown, when the accounts are made up, to have been earned in 1879, will amount to about $3,071,388. After such distribution has been made, the Burlington & Quincy is to give 120 shares of its stock for each 100 shares of the stock of the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska, now outstanding, including certain stocks of its Republican Valley extension now entitled to the same dividends as its own stock, amounting together to about 98,073 shares, and on the 1st day of January, 1885, when certain other stock of this Republican Valley Railroad Company, amounting to about 15,650 shares now outstanding, becomes entitled to like dividends to exchange for it, share for share, the stock of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

A circular sent to the stockholders of the Burlington & Missouri River, in Nebraska, says that the object of the consolidation must be apparent to everyone. Corporations cannot be indifferent to what is passing around them. If others gain advantages by consolidations and combinations, they must secure them also. The consolidation of this Company with the Burlington & Quincy would strengthen both materially, and was, therefore, the thing to be done.

THE BOOT FITS THE OTHER FOOT.

A short dispatch from New York in yesterday's TRIBUNE stated that it is believed that the Missouri River roads are cutting the rates. It is the general opinion in railroad circles here that the dispatch was inspired by the managers of the trunk lines, who thereby mean to cover up the cutting of rates at present indulged in by some "High Joint" roads. It is claimed that at the "High Joint" meeting in this city charges will be preferred against some of the roads east from St. Louis for cutting the rates, and the proof in the hands of certain parties is said to be overwhelming. It has long been suspected that the rates were being cut by the lines east from St. Louis, as the bulk of the business has lately been going that way, and it is claimed that the trunk lines were not only cognizant of this fact, but really countenanced it. The fact is that the rates have only been maintained by the roads east from Chicago, while the roads from all other Southwestern points have been making special rates for some time past. For this very reason THE TRIBUNE has insisted all along that a reduction in rates was necessary to give the Chicago roads a show, believing that such action would be far more honorable and equitable than the clandestine cutting of rates and the giving of special terms to a few favored parties. The St. Louis roads accused of cutting the rates, when confronted with the evidence, will probably advance the plea that such action was necessary on account of the large amount of business being diverted by way of the Mississippi River and New Orleans. But such a plea can scarcely be considered, as the Chicago roads, the cars of which are standing idle in the yards, would have been much more justified in cutting the rates in order to get the business they were entitled to. The trunk-line managers will find that the scheme of keeping up the rates from Chicago in order to give the roads from other points an opportunity to keep ahead is about played out, and if they do not consent to a reduction at Thursday's meeting the Chicago roads will be compelled, in self-defense, to resort to the same practices as their Southwestern competitors.

As far as can be learned, no cutting has yet been practiced by any of the roads in the Southwestern Railway Association with the exception, probably, of the Missouri Pacific, and this road, it is said, is acting in concert with the Eastern lines. The Southwestern Association will remain in existence until May 1, and until then it is not probable that the regular rates will be seriously interfered with, as the earnings will be divided up to that time, and none of the lines could gain much by taking business at less than tariff rates. After that time, however, a fight for the Missouri River business will no doubt be inaugurated, which, if not speedily checked, may involve all the Eastern lines, which already feel rather uneasy over the prospects.

A LINE LEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 23.—The long talked-of lease of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company finally culminated in one of the largest stockholders' meetings ever held in the West. After organizing, President Collett, of the former road, read the proposed lease. It recites that the bonded indebtedness is $755,000 of first and $325,000 second mortgage bonds, with a floating indebtedness of $50,000 or $60,000. The Chibago & Eastern Illinois propose to fund the indebtedness from 7 to 6 per cent, take charge of, maintain, and operate the property for 999 years, paying therefor $75,000 per annum rental. After reading the lease, President Collett advised the stockholders that it was the best thing to do with the property. The proposition was accepted, though some small shareholders expressed dissatisfaction. A resolution by H. W. Beckwith, of Danville, that President Collett should not sign the lease until all the bondholders consented, was adopted; so it is not known when the road will change hands, for some of the bondholders are disposed to hold out against a transfer.

CHEAP RAILROAD TRAVEL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DEFIANCE, O., Feb. 22.—Has not the time come for the inauguration of cheap travel on our railroads? Would not they make twice as much as they do now by adopting cheap rates? I think they would. Travel would increase tenfold. The whole American people would become travelers if popular rates were adopted,—say two cents per mile on first-class and one cent a mile if emigrant trains. It would operate as cheap postage did, at every reduction the revenue increased. There is now a bill pending in the Ohio Legislature to reduce railroad fares to two cents a mile, and the author of it says he expects to live to see it reduced to one cent a mile, and believes the roads will make more then than they do now. Have none of your railroad managers sagacity enough to see that cheap rates of travel, like cheap postage, will be the most profitable?

Would it not be competent for Congress to regulate the fares on roads to which it gave charters? State Legislatures do this; and surely Congress can. Especially on the Pacific roads should this be done. They fleece the people outrageously, charging five cents a mile when two cents is ample compensation. The people of the United States furnished all the money to build these roads, and gave them millions of acres of land besides, and yet they haven't the decency to pay the interest on the money loaned, but make the Government pay cash down at enormous rates for all the carrying done for it. The Government practically gave them their roads already made and equiped, and a great many millions of acres beside, and they do not intend to pay back a cent. When the bonds loaned them become due they intend to let their roads be sold to pay first-mortgage bonds, and thus avoid paying the Government any part of the hundred millions of dollars it will then owe it. ENQUIRER.

THE TERMINAL RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—Articles of incorporation were to-day filed with the Secretory of State by the Terminal Railroad of East St. Louis; capital, $100,000. It is proposed to construct this road from the tracks and termini, in and near East St. Louis, of the St. Louis Bridge Company, the Union Railroad & Transfer Company, the Chicago & Alton, the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Ohio & Mississippi, the Cairo Short Line, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, the Illinois & St. Louis, the East St. Louis & Carondelet, the St. Louis Connecting, the Cairo & St. Louis, and any other road entering East St. Louis. The railroad is to be constructed to the yards, depots, and sidetracks now existing or to be provided in or near East St. Louis. The corporators are Lewis B. Jones and J. M. Thompson, of St. Louis; John Doyle and S. M. Davidson, of East St. Louis; and E. W. Woodward, of Warren County, Ohio.

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 23.—Bayless W. Hanna, for many years General Solicitor of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, has been replaced by W. H. Dye, of Indianapolis. At a late meeting of the stockholders, many of whom are active Republicans, complaint was made that Judge Hanna was too active in Democratic politics for the good of the Company. Judge Hanna takes a philosophical view of the matter, and still advocates the old ticket of "Tilden, Reform, and Hendricks."

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The opening of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad for through business was celebrated to-day by a street parade, the ringing of fire-bells, and the firing of 100 guns by the Fifth Ohio Battery.

ITEMS.

Commissioner Fink has sent a circular to the managers of the fast freight lines instructing them that the circular of April 5, 1879, regarding distribution of tonnage, maintenance of rates, and paying commissions will be strictly enforced hereafter. This order applies to west-bound business.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company will be held at Cedar Rapids to-day. This meeting will be of more than ordinary interest because it will have to act upon the lease of its property to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. As already stated in THE TRIBUNE, considerable stock has changed hands since the arrangement was made with the Rock Island, and it is more than probable that the lease will not be confirmed. It is predicted that in the end this road will be split in four parts and divided between the Rock Island, Burlington, Northwestern, and Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The General Passenger Agents who went to St. Louis Saturday to take part in the meeting called to investigate charges of violating the St. Louis passenger agreement returned yesterday. The road to be regulated was the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern. Mr. E. A. Ford, of the Vandalia, charged that this line had sold a second-class ticket to New York over the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Canada Southern, and Erie Railways at $8 less than tariff rates. The charge was sustained, and it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to notify the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad Company and the Keokuk & St. Louis Packet Company that on and after March 1 the Vandalia Line, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Companies will decline to accept their issue of tickets terminating at seaboard points.

The French bondholders of the land bonds of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad have entered a suit to enforce their claims in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. These claims are based upon the purchases which they made on the Paris Bourse at the time when Gen. Fremont placed several million francs of the securities of the road on sale. The only grants upon which they were afterwards found to rest were those of the State of Texas. These lands were made over to the Texas & Pacific, subject, of course, to all legal liens. The bondholders ask that the officers of the Texas & Pacific Company may be restrained from disposing of any of the securities of the road until these claims are equitably adjusted. The Railroad Company denies the jurisdiction. The bondholders reply that the act of Congress incorporating the Texas & Pacific provides that it may be sued in any court of the United States with similar jurisdiction to that of the Court of the District of Columbia.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The *Times* has a special from Catlettsburg, Ky., saying that a genuine Mormon colony has been discovered on the Big Sandy River, with about fifty members, and two young men preaching the doctrines of the Latter-Day Saints.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 23.—William Gibbs, well known in Cuyahoga County, has filed his petition asking for a divorce from Lillie R. Gibbs. He says that in 1854 he married the woman, but that for more than six years she has kept him out of her apartments. That in November, 1877, she assaulted him, breaking the bridge of his nose, and that on the 6th of the present month she hurled a hard substance against his head, greatly injuring him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—A steamer from Guaymas and Lapaz reports that the revolution in Lower California is at an end, some of the revolutionists having fled, and others surrendered to the Government authorities.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—In the suit of Emma C. Benson, of Louisville, against W. C. Benson, her husband, for possession of their two children, Judge Smith decided in favor of the father's retaining them.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

DEFALCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—Business and social circles are highly excited over the disappearance of one Alfred Hertz, a young German who came to this city about two years ago from Brooklyn with the best of references. After several months' employment in the office of Bullene, Moore & Emery he obtained a very responsible position in the office of A. J. Meade, grain commission merchant, which he held last week at the time of his disappearance. He was a young German of the most exemplary habits, and had friends not only in the social circles of the city, but business as well. On Saturday, the 14th day of February, Mr. Hertz left the city for St. Louis on business. He said good-by to his friends, and it was the intention for him to return on Monday or Tuesday at the latest. On Monday two telegrams were received from the young man by his employers, but since then, with one exception, not a word of any sort has come from him. Nothing very strange was thought of his absence at first, but as days passed and he came not his friends became alarmed, and telegrams were sent in various directions. Mr. Hertz, it was understood, was very much interested in a young lady of the West Side, and it was surmised that perhaps he had gone to visit her friends. A dispatch sent to that locality received an answer yesterday morning stating that Mr. Hertz has not been there, which nearly crazed the lady above mentioned, and at that time his friends were fearful that he had been foully dealt with. To-day's developments put an entirely different construction on the case, as it has been discovered that Hertz is a defaulter to the amount of $8,000. He was the confidential clerk with A. J. Meade, and obtained the above amount by raising checks signed by his employer. The money was lost in the bucket-shops, where Hertz had been dabbling for months. It also leaked out this evening that about three years ago the young man was the confidential clerk of a large German tea house at Hong Kong, China, and defaulted there to the amount of $12,000, and then escaped on a sailing vessel. He lived with a highly-connected family here, and his fall is creating great talk.

GENEVA JAIL BREAKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 23.—On Saturday three more of the prisoners who broke jail at Geneva on Thursday night last were caught, and are now behind the bars. They are George Carpenter, Fred. Martin, and George Bennett. Martin and Bennett were captured at Aurora by the Deputy-Sheriff, who at once conducted them back to Geneva. These two last week pleaded guilty to the crime of burglary. The Judge at the time stayed the sentence, which he will now pronounce to-morrow. No doubt their attempted escape will aggravate the penalty awarded them. Carpenter, the other prisoner recaptured, gives the following story, which goes to prove that Wilson, or Anderson, the noted Chicago burglar, is an exception to that class called thieves known to have honor among themselves if nowhere else. According to Carpenter's version he and Anderson kept together after leaving Geneva. They went to Aurora, where Carpenter's folks reside, and there Carpenter got a change of clothing for both himself and Wilson, and also some $7 or $8 in money. He wanted to give Wilson half of the money, but the latter refused to accept it. They then started across the country for Chicago, where Wilson intended to visit his sick wife. At Naperville they stopped at a hotel for the night, the two occupying a room together. In the morning when Carpenter woke up he found, to his dismay, that Anderson, or Wilson, had deserted, after appropriating Carpenter's money, his overcoat, gloves, shoes, etc. Enraged at his partner's duplicity, Carpenter at once gave himself up to the police and put them on Wilson's track. He was convinced, he said, that Wilson had gone to Chicago. Saturday afternoon an officer returned the prisoner to Geneva, and this morning George L. Tilden, the Bailiff, went to Chicago to hunt up Wilson. The Chicago desperado and the Kane County horse-thief, Scheimer, are the only criminals of any moment now at liberty. The other three—Irwin, Chalman, and the negro Moore—had nearly served out their brief sentences. Men are employed to-day repairing the jail.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—In a petition filed to-day in the United States Court, Gen. George F. McGinnis charges Congressman Myers, of the Sixth Indiana District, with appropriating moneys collected which in nowise belong to him. McGinnis is Assignee in Bankruptcy. Having intrusted Myers and his partner, Woods, with certain collections, he says that they owed the estate a balance of $35. Mr. Woods acknowledged the indebtedness, McGinnis says, but held that he could not pay the money, for the reason that Myers had taken the money to Washington with him. Mr. Wood said he would write to Myers and have him send the amount. After waiting some time, and not hearing from Mr. Myers, McGinnis wrote to him requesting that the amount be forwarded, and complaining that his firm was not treating him fairly in the matter. "The reply of Myers," says McGinnis, "was an abusive letter, and claiming that his firm was entitled to the $30 for fees, when the fact is that whenever they made a remittance of money collected they retained their fees, giving in every case the amount charged for such collection." The little transaction shows the character of Congressional timber brought out by the Democracy of Indiana. This is on a par with Judge New's smoking cigars at $192 per thousand and drinking whisky at $10 per gallon at the Government's expense.

THE ALLEN MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDWICH, Ill., Feb. 23.—The Coroner's jury this afternoon found that "Hiram P. Allen came to his death by pistol shots fired from a revolver by a person or persons unknown." The murder is still wrapped in as great mystery as ever, and has developed great interest throughout the whole county. The jury agreed that the murder was committed by burglars detected in their work, and all sensational rumors that it was done for revenge or spite are entirely without foundation. A special meeting of the City Council was held to-night, and arrangements made to defray the expenses incurred in the prosecution of the work until the murderers are arrested.

KILLED A DESPERADO.

STANFORD, Ky., Feb. 23.—Will Powell and Sam Williams, searching for stolen horses, were followed by two horsemen who acted suspiciously. All stopping at Houstonville, Powell attempted to examine their horses, when one fired a pistol at him, and the other shot Williams. Powell, though wounded, hobbled into the hotel, and, getting a shot-gun, fired the load into his man, killing him instantly. He proved to be Arch Rowzie, a desperado, and brother of the noted Rowzie who was hanged by a mob here a few years ago. Powell is not seriously hurt, but Williams may die.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.

GALVESTON, Feb. 23.—A *News* special from Jefferson says: "A reliable informant from near Linden, Cass County, gives the following: Mrs. Clarke, a respectable married lady, living in Garry neighborhood, was yesterday brutally outraged and then murdered. Three men were arrested, and one confessed the crime. He was horribly mutilated by the mob, his clothing saturated with coal-oil, and set on fire. He was afterward hanged. Intense excitement prevails.

SAFE-BLOWERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 23.—On Friday night, at the store of Wolf & Greene, at La Place, a few miles east of this city, professional burglars blew open a large safe and made off with cash to the amount of about $100. Suspicious characters were seen about the town a few hours previous, and it is thought by the losers that the thieves came from St. Louis.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 23.—James Coates was brought to this city from Lowell last evening charged with attempting to murder three boys, who, in company with others, gathered around Coates' home Sunday evening, making considerable noise. He got out a shotgun and discharged it several times with No. 4 shot.

YAZOOED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 23.—The details are received of a fatal affray at Yazoo City on Saturday evening between one Boyd and the Everett brothers. Clay Everett received a severe cut with a pocket-knife in the abdomen and was shot in the neck with buckshot from a double-barreled shotgun, and died about thirty minutes afterward. George Everett, brother of Clay, was slightly wounded about the head and face. One shot skinned a negro's nose, and another struck a mule. Boyd escaped unhurt.

GOT HIMSELF DISLIKED.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 23.—John Dozier, farmer, near Deep Creek, made himself obnoxious to his neighbors by enforcing the fence law. On Thursday night last his house was surrounded by a mob, who kept up a fusilade until Dozier and a colored man left the house by a rear door, attempting to escape to the woods. The colored man was struck by a ball and killed. No arrests.

BRUTALITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 23.—A man named Miller was jailed at Mt. Pleasant Saturday, charged with committing an outrage on a person of weak mind, a woman named Wylie. One McHugh, who attempted the same crime, took to the woods, and is still at large.

KILLED PLAYING BALL.

ATHENS, Tenn., Feb. 23.—During an altercation at ball play, Dan Robinson, aged 23, killed Marcus Tallant, a married man. Tallant's widow offers $250 for the apprehension of the murderer, and the Governor will offer as much more.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 23.—In the case of Harriet Hink, murdered in Paterson, the police have arrested an acquaintance of the woman's, Henry Bacher, on suspicion.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S.

A few weeks ago the Criterion Comedy Company filled an engagement so successfully at Hooley's that a reappearance was contracted for, and last night that efficient body of artists began a brief season at that theatre, "Freaks," the well-known and amusing farcical comedy, was the piece selected, in which Mr. F. F. Mackaye as the eccentric editor whose freak is a hatred of women, and Miss Louise Sylvester as *Theodolinda*, a blue-stocking with a seven-act tragedy to read, are the cause of much merriment. Mr. De Wolf Hopper personates his former part, that of a theoretical physician, and Mr. A. H. Canby, Mr. T. F. Egbert, Mr. Whitecar, Miss M. Earle, Miss Mary Davenport, and Miss Helen Gardner also occupy the same position in the cast as before. There is in this organization much to commend. As far as its material possibly admits, the desire to present a harmonious picture on the stage—giving no undue prominence to a character at the expense of another and utterly neglecting the slight parts of the play—is attained, and an even and a thoroughly acceptable performance is the result. Every member of the company shows the effect of the discipline enjoined in their remarkably easy, graceful, and natural movements. This evening Mr. W. D. Eaton's new comedy, "A Triple Courtship," will be seen for the first time in this city.

A STRANDED COMPANY.

In the vernacular of the profession, a "snap" company has during the past week been playing "Our Roarding-House" at Hamlin's. The troupe was managed or mismanaged by Leonard Grover, Jr., the son of his father in more ways than one. It seems that the company was organized last September by young Grover, and after a somewhat checkered career reached here a little over a week ago. A number of the original members had, in the course of the travel, cut their connection with the company, but a larger number kept on, allowing their salaries to accumulate, believing in the confident assurances of young Grover that after the Chicago engagement they would all go to Brooklyn, and his father—"Old Fel"—would put them in the cast of his new play, "My Son-in-Law," when fame and fortune would be theirs at one stroke. The engagement ended at Hamlin's on Sunday night, and all the people went to their hotel in the hope of receiving salary in the morning or the evening for New York on last night's train. They were disappointed, however. Yesterday they found that Grover, Jr., had risen with the early bird and departed with his wife and the cash, leaving the company to wrestle with the landlord of the hotel over their board bill and get back to New York the best way they can.

HAMLIN'S.

Miss Annie Ward Tiffany made her début as a star in this city at Hamlin's last night as *Jane Rutherford*, the heroine of "The Child Stealer," who, in her unhappy career, found many sympathizers among a large audience. This venerable play, in which maternal instinct is the motive, offers opportunities to an actress for strong acting. For such rôles Miss Tiffany's mature physique is well suited. Her voice is not unmusical, her enunciation always distinct, and her acting is generally intelligent, seldom ineffective, and at times sympathetic. The support is about the calibre usually seen around a star at this theatre, some of the people being quite acceptable and others painfully bad. Mr. A. H. Brooks did quite well as *Joe Simpson*, and Mr. James Belton was the *Lord Chesterton*, and he was about as mild an aristocratic villain as we have seen for some time. Miss Ida Forrest, as *Lady Marion Chesterton*, has a mistaken idea of the meaning of words. Her gesture, action, and delivery are seldom true. Mr. Randel was the nautical lover, and, while he did not make a very ardent one, he did some fairly good acting.

THE FRENCH OPERA.

The second season by the French opera troupe commenced last evening at Haverly's Theatre with the performance of "La Belle Helene," which was substituted for "Mignon," owing to "the severe indisposition of Capoul,"—as the program announced. The cast was a very strong one, including Paolo-Marié in the title rôle, Angèle as *Orestes*, Juteau as *Paris*, Duplan as *Menelaus*, Jouard as *Agamemnon*, Mezieres as *Calchas*, Poyard as *Achilles*, and Vilano and Girard as the two *Ajaxes*. Paolo-Marié was at her best as *Helen*, and, notwithstanding the suggestiveness of the part, kept it within the bounds of decency, while she found splendid support in Juteau, who is one of the best and sprightliest actors opera bouffe has ever brought us. The remaining parts were well taken, but the interest in the performance centered mainly in the dramatic representation. The music suffered, as but few of the leading artists have much voice left, and the choruses were weak and constantly overpowered by the orchestra. This evening "Mme. Favart" will be given.

LOCAL CRIME.

A BLACK SHEEP IN TROUBLE.

The police of St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo., have been corresponding with Supt. O'Donnell concerning a certain Dr. E. A. McArthur, who is under arrest at the latter place upon the infamous charge of decoying young girls from St. Louis to a den of infamy in St. Joseph. McArthur has a character here which brands him for a villain. He came here in 1874 and claimed to be a preacher from England. At this time he did not deny his colored blood, but settled down as an Episcopalian clergyman in a colored church, and Dec. 23, of the same year, he married a colored girl named Alice Wilkinson. He abused her brutally, and in 1878, after a very dirty trial, she obtained a divorce. He left here for St. Louis shortly thereafter, in company with a colored woman named Goings. The attorney engaged to prosecute McArthur writes that the prisoner has told the Sheriff that he was a Spaniard, and others that he was a Scot, always denying his colored origin. A white woman traveling with him as his wife he says is English, but she has every appearance of being an American. He is light mulatto, about 50 years of age, and has thin nostrils and lips, but the negro's kinky hair. He is a physician, and has a certificate of graduation from the medical department of the University of Glasgow. As nearly as can be ascertained, he was born at Leeds, England, and, being naturally shrewd, was well educated, and at one time was sent out as a missionary to Africa. His wife is a good-looking, intelligent woman, who says her maiden name was Augusta Cuetz, and that she married him at Leeds. This is, of course, impossible. The colored population of this city will be glad to hear that McArthur is at last in a fair way of being punished for his manifold offenses against society.

A BAD SPOT.

There is a little patch of prairie just to the east of South Park avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, that has been the field of no less than three outrages within the past two weeks, and which has come to be a very unsafe locality for a person to be when it is dark. A few evenings ago as a lady well known on the South Side, but whose name at her request is suppressed, was walking down South Park avenue from Thirty-first street, she became aware that she was being followed. As soon as she became firmly convinced of this she passed Twenty-second street and turned to cross the avenue in order to be nearer some houses that were on the opposit side. Scarcely had she done this when she was struck a most terrible blow on the head with a club and knocked senseless to the ground. How long she remained in an unconscious condition she knew not, but she recovered her senses just sufficiently to arise, cross the street, and ring the bell of the house opposit. She explained as well as she could in her condition that she had been attacked, and the gentleman of the house escorted her home. Here it was found that she had been terribly abused, and a doctor was at once called in. For some time she was just wavering between life and death, and up to the present moment has not arisen from her bed. Her assailant is as yet unknown.

Only a few days prior to this occurrence, a young lady was crossing the prairie at the same point from South Park to Vernon avenue at noon, and was attacked by a burly negro, who knocked her down and tore nearly all the clothes off her. Luckily he was frightened off. All this happens in a locality supposed to be one of the most respectable and safest in the city. Perhaps the police need waking-up.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Arrived, steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Arrived, steamer Assyria, from New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Arrived, steamship Gellert, from Hamburg.

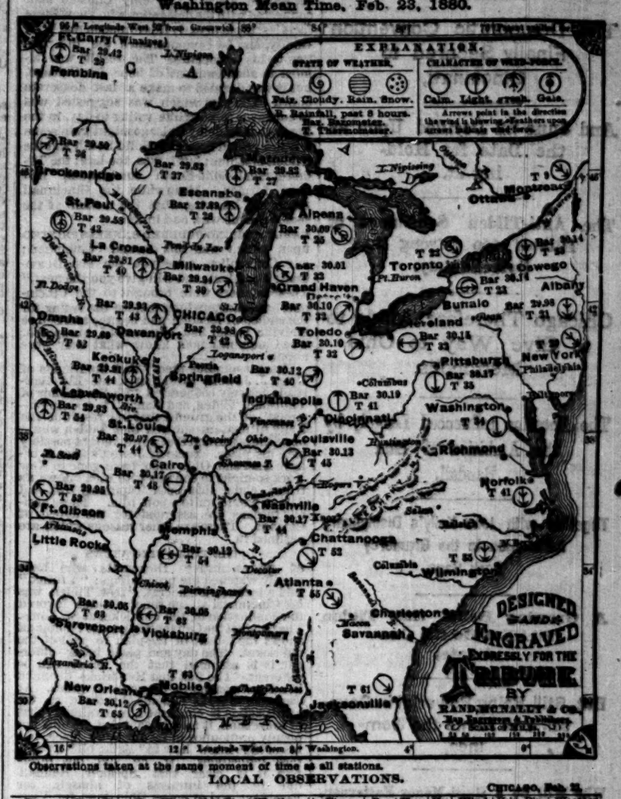
QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 23.—Arrived, Celtic, from New York.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23.—Arrived, Belgenland, from New York.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A Dutch steamer, supposed to be the P. Calland, has been spoken. She lost her rudder and stern-post, and was making for the Channel. No assistance wanted.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, Feb. 23, 1880.


EXPLANATION.
STATE OF WEATHER.
Fair. Cloudy. Rain. Snow.
R. Rainfall, past 8 hours.
B. Barometer.
T. Thermometer.
CHARACTER OF WIND-FORCE.
Calm. Light. Strong. Gale.
Arrows point in the direction the wind is blowing. Feathers upon arrows indicate force.
DESIGNED AND ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRIBUNE BY RAND, MCNALLY & CO.
Ft. Garry (Winnipeg)
Pembina
Prockenridge
St. Paul
La Crosse
Milw

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Democratic Convention Finally Secured to Cincinnati,

And June 22 Decided Upon as the Date for Holding It.

The Anti-Tilden Sentiment of Illinois too Strong to Suit Sammy.

Chicago Therefore Made to Give Way to Ohio Metropolis.

The Location Influenced Largely by the Ambition of Sam Randall,

Together with John Kelly's Disciplinary Admonition to the Gramercy Park Sage.

A Growing Belief that Tilden Will Not Be the Candidate,

But, Still Being Powerful in Counsel, Will Name the Nominee,

Who Will Be a Hard-Money Easterner, with an Ohioan for Second Place.

Meeting of German Republicans Opposed to Third Term in Syracuse To-Day.

THE DEMOCRACY.

CINCINNATI SELECTED FOR THE CONVENTION—HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The National Democratic Convention is to be held at Cincinnati June 22. This is the verdict of the Democratic National Committee. The speculations as to the causes which secured this result are manifold. It was the work of the machine, whose decision, as was indicated in these dispatches last night, was made in the secret caucus in the private parlors of William H. Barnum, ex-Senator from Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee. That caucus lasted from 8 o'clock last night until past midnight. It was there decided by the Tilden machine that whatever votes Tilden had should be given to Cincinnati, and it was on account of that decision that the Cincinnati men, at midnight last night, called the Convention theirs by 26 votes. To-day Cincinnati was selected on the second ballot by 24 votes, showing only 2 less than the votes assigned to it by the Democratic machine at this midnight meeting. Of this meeting even the Chicago delegation, with the exception of Mr. Goudy, did not seem to be informed. If they had been they would scarcely have made such hopeful announcements as they did this morning.

HOW IT HAPPENED

that Barnum, Tilden's manager, and Chairman of the Committee, decided that Cincinnati should be the place, will perhaps always remain a mystery. There were a variety of causes which contributed to this end. The cause which the Tilden Democrats are the least willing to admit is the explanation which seems the simplest—namely: that the war-cry of the Tammany sachems frightened the Tilden men from their original purpose. Tilden undoubtedly had at one time the sentimental idea that the old time, the old place, and the old ticket should be nominated, and that the issues of 1876 should be the issues of 1880, with the addition of the fraud cry. The fact that Hendricks had in advance authoritatively refused to take second place upon a Tilden ticket had rendered one part of Tilden's plan impracticable. The noise of the Tammany sachems within the last two days made the rest of it impracticable. John Kelly's braves announced, without reserve, that the campaign of 1876 should not be the campaign of 1880; that Samuel J. Tilden should never be elected to the Presidency.

THE CLAIM OF JOHN KELLY

had its effect in securing the place for holding the Convention. It may have its effect, also, in determining the Presidential choice of that Convention. The Tilden managers, finding that Kelly's voice was likely to be more potential than they at first thought possible, began to reconsider the situation, especially as the orders from Tilden were not to insist unconditionally upon St. Louis, but to demand that the friends of Tilden should first consult with his representative, Barnum, before taking their final position. The three considerable rival claimants were Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. To Chicago Tilden was personally hostile; whether because the Committeeman from that city (Goudy) was a radical anti-Tilden man, or for other reasons, some of those quite near to Tilden insisted that no delegation headed by Goudy could receive any support from Tilden's friends; at all events, when it was seen what havoc John Kelly's ultimatum had made with Tilden's sentimental plan, the Tilden managers thought it would be better to beat a retreat than be routed. Accordingly, the Cincinnati delegation was asked last night

TO SHOW ITS HAND.

That was the practical import of the invitation which resulted in the midnight caucus at Barnum's rooms. To this caucus the friends of Tilden and the Cincinnati delegation were invited. Tilden at all times controlled some twelve votes; Cincinnati had probably five. There were also a number of votes that Tilden did not absolutely control, but which were friendly to him. At this caucus, after the show of hands was made, it was decided that the Barnum-Tilden influence should be given to Cincinnati, and the votes were then counted. It was seen that there were votes enough to elect upon the first ballot, and the claim of the Cincinnati delegates, after midnight last night, was twenty-six. The accuracy of this count was shown by the result. Before 2 o'clock this morning the choice of Cincinnati had been practically made. It only remained for the Committee to formally register the decrees of this private caucus of the managers of the machine. The Chicago men, some of whom are new in political management, return home convinced of the futility of

THEIR ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL DECISIONS

that have already been made by the machine.

Another influence which contributed to the defeat of Chicago was the fact that Speaker Randall, who in his private room at the Capitol first informed the Chicago delegation that he favored that city, subsequently exerted himself very zealously on behalf of Cincinnati. Randall's scheme evidently was to abandon New York and to try to carry Pennsylvania and Ohio (old Whig States) for the Democracy, with himself for the Presidential nominee, and some Ohio man for second place. The only Chicago man connected with the delegation who knew these facts last night or early this forenoon was W. C. Goudy, and he communicated the information to his associates. The result was almost an abandonment of hope for Chicago, but it was decided to make a last desperate effort. The plan which was suggested was to endeavor to postpone voting to-day, in the hopes that by delay Chicago might gain some advantage and break the Solid South and the Tilden machine; but it was too late; the Tilden-Randall-Solid-South combination had been formed. Meanwhile the Cincinnati managers, knowing what the action of the secret caucus was, had in the

EARLY MORNING ORDERED BANNERS PRINTED

upon which was this device: "Cincinnati; our Convention gave you the last Democratic President, and will give you the next." These banners were brought to the Cincinnati headquarters long before the voting for the choice of location had begun, and before Melville Fuller had commenced his speech. The Cincinnati men knew what they were about.

There is another theory that the friends of Hugh J. Jewett, President of the Erie Railroad, actively coöperated with the friends of Thurman, Tilden, and Randall to secure Cincinnati, on the ground that the result of the Kelly ultimatum showed that Tilden would be withdrawn, and that Jewett might possibly take his place. Some of Jewett's friends believe this, and Ohio men have gone to New York to-night to consult with him. Jewett's friends claim that both Tammany Hall and Tilden would unite upon him. These various reasons are assigned for the defeat of Chicago. There are other reasons which are outlined in

THE FOLLOWING VIEWS

of representative Democrats who have closely watched the proceedings: "I think," said a leading Democrat, "that Tilden was for Cincinnati all the time. Tilden favored the nomination of the old ticket at St. Louis. The fact that the Convention goes to Cincinnati shows the failure of the plan to reëlect the old ticket. The day and place being different, it is assumed that the ticket will be different. The fact that Hendricks declined in advance gave him the coup de grace. At the same time, as Tilden's character, so far as his action is concerned, is manifestly that of indecision, it may be said that he did not openly pronounce in favor of any place, but his coterie knew how to 'strike oil' by surface indications. If he did not interfere it is clear that Speaker Randall did in the interests of himself, for President, and of some Ohio man for Vice-President. Mr. Randall has done this upon the absurd supposition that the old Whig States of Pennsylvania and Ohio will go Democratic to oblige him. This looks to the abandonment of New York and to the selection by the Democracy of a high-protective man for the head of the ticket, and of a man tainted with soft money for the tail."

ANOTHER PROMINENT DEMOCRAT SAYS:

"The origin of the movement for Cincinnati was based upon the desire of Thurman's friends to aid him. This was led by Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, his lieutenant. Thompson succeeded in getting five or six votes for Cincinnati, and, through the aid of Thurman's Senatorial friends, he succeeded in securing three or four more. Tilden had signified no direct choice, but had desired his followers to consult with Barnum, Scott, and others, who, seeing how the situation was, arranged to give Cincinnati ten votes more, which determined the choice. Besides, Randall worked for them in his own interest on the supposition that Tilden would not be a candidate. It seems now to be clearly understood that Tilden is not to be a candidate, and that the Democrats may possibly abandon New York, and try to carry Pennsylvania and Ohio. One of the objections to going to Chicago undoubtedly was the fear that Judge David Davis might have such influence on the Convention as to secure his own nomination."

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

say that Thurman and all soft-money men are out of the question, and that the candidate will be a hard-money man. They further say that the interpretation of the consent of Tilden's friends to the selection of Cincinnati indicates that his choice for candidate is either Payne or Jewett. Although it is well understood that at last the selection of Cincinnati as the place of holding the Convention was the result of a coalition between the friends of Cincinnati and the Tilden managers, the choice made was by no means a Tilden victory. The representatives of Tammany Hall join with the Sage of Gramercy Park to-night in rejoicing over the result. "It is nobody's victory," said an influential Ohio Democrat to-night, "but the defeat of Tilden by the field. In my estimation it disposes of Tilden's candidacy, because, while I do not believe that the locus of the Convention helps or hurts any candidate much, the fact that Tilden could not control so small a number of men as composes the Committee convinced me that he will be utterly unable to get two-thirds, or even a majority of the votes in the Convention."

Another Western Democrat said he had no personal or political objection to the nomination of Tilden, and could work as well for him in 1880 as in 1876, but that the members of the Committee generally since they came to Washington had become convinced that it would be impossible to elect him, and they would not help to nominate a man who they believed was certain to be defeated.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The National Democratic Committee assembled in Willard's Hall at 12 o'clock to-day to select the place and appoint the time for holding the National Democratic Convention. Considerable discussion ensued as to the time to be allowed persons presenting the claims of the respective cities for the place of holding the Convention, and it was finally agreed to allow twenty minutes, to be divided among three representatives of each of the delegations to present their claims.

THE ROLL WAS THEN CALLED

for the purpose of ascertaining the number of cities desirous of presenting claims for the holding of the Convention.

W. H. Goudy, of Illinois, named Chicago; Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland, Baltimore; John G. Priest, of Missouri, St. Louis; John G. Thompson, of Ohio, Cincinnati; W. T. Scott, of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Austin H. Brown, of Indiana, Washington, D. C.; and the representatives of Oregon, Eugene City, Oregon.

At 1:45 p. m. a recess was taken until half-past 2. In submitting resolutions for the date of holding the Convention, McHenry, of Kentucky, moved to fix the date at Tuesday, June 22. Mr. Priest, of Missouri, moved to amend by inserting Wednesday, June 16. Lost. Mr. Eaton, of Kansas, moved to amend by inserting the third Tuesday in May. Lost. The amendments being both rejected, the original resolution of McHenry

WAS AGREED TO.

The following proxies were present,—viz.: Mississippi, A. B. Hart; California, Senator Farley; Nevada, J. W. McCorkle; Colorado, Hugh Butler; Virginia, John T. Lovell; Wisconsin, Representative E. S. Bragg; and Texas, Representative Columbus Upson.

When the Committee reassembled, Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the resolution previously adopted fixing the time of holding the National Convention—June 22—and that it be fixed for Tuesday, June 15. After debate, the motion was laid on the table.

The Chair announced the next business in order to be the

HEARING OF REPRESENTATIVES

of the several delegations who desired to present their views as to the proper place for holding the Convention.

M. W. Fuller, of Chicago, was thereupon introduced as the representative of that city. He argued that Chicago had a hall, which, for convenience, could not be surpassed in any city in the United States. It would comfortably seat 10,000 persons, and there was, in addition to the seating capacity, ample standing room for 10,000 more. The transportation of every member of the Committee, with his family, would be defrayed by the citizens of Chicago, as well as their subsistence as long as they desired to remain. He spoke of the equal and pure temperature of Chicago, and claimed that its general advantages could not be surpassed. He was authorized by twenty-three of the leading hotels of the city to state that there should be no increase in their rates during the Convention.

BALTIMORE.

Col. Joseph Dorsey, of Maryland, presented the claims of Baltimore. At this point, Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, moved that each proposition of the several delegations be submitted in writing. Adopted.

ST. LOUIS.

Ex-Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, being introduced, read a prepared statement setting forth the advantages of that city. He thought that, as Missouri is a doubtful State, the National Democratic Convention should be held there. He called attention to the fact that St. Louis was the most centrally situated, easy of access, and had abundant railroad and other facilities. The hotel accommodations were referred to as amply sufficient to properly entertain the delegates and their friends. He gave assurance that there would be no increase of the hotel rates, and that every expense deemed proper by the Committee would be defrayed.

CINCINNATI.

Ex-Representative Sayler, of Ohio, presented the claims of Cincinnati in a very eloquent manner. In extending to the Committee a cordial invitation and request that they hold the next Convention in Cincinnati, he did not wish to detract at all from that of any other city. "But," he added, "whatever advantages either of the cities which have been heretofore mentioned may possess, Cincinnati can duplicate them in some respects, and in others more than duplicate them. The facilities by which Cincinnati can be reached are not surpassed by the facilities of any other place." So far as the accommodation of the Convention was concerned, he maintained that no other city presented the advantages of Cincinnati. "Luxury and comfort," he said, "could be extended to all of the delegations."

MUSIC HALL,

the building which it is proposed to occupy, has recently been erected. It will seat 4,500 persons, and has an entertaining capacity of 7,000. He spoke of several adjoining halls which could be appropriated and used for headquarters and committee-rooms. He was authorized to say to the Committee that Cincinnati will bear all the expenses, provide headquarters and committee-rooms for every State free of charge, and do all the necessary printing. The gentlemen of the Committee would be properly entertained, and the expense of conveying them and their families to and from the city would be borne by the Cincinnatians. He said it was the intention of Cincinnati to make the National Democratic Convention a No. 1 Convention, whereas if it should be held in Chicago it would, now that the date is fixed for June 22, be a No. 3 Convention, the Republican and Greenback Conventions preceding it. In concluding he said: "As Cincinnati named the man in 1856, so will she name him in 1880."

Mr. Harris, of the Ohio delegation, corroborated the statement that there would be no increase in hotel rates, and pledged himself to be personally responsible for the assertion.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON,

being the next place in order, Representative Whiteaker arose and advocated that the Convention be held in that place. His speech was very humorous, and occasioned considerable merriment. He said there were no artificial facilities to be had in Eugene City, but that members could find excellent camping grounds, and advised them to bring a good supply of blankets, etc.

PHILADELPHIA.

William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, invited the Committee to the hospitality of Philadelphia. The citizens, he said, have not considered it necessary to send a delegation here to present evidence of the unsurpassed advantages which can be obtained there. He mentioned Centennial Hall as a proper building, adding that it will comfortably seat 30,000 people. It was, he thought, unnecessary to discuss the hotel accommodations, as during the Centennial Exhibition the whole populace of the United States was comfortably cared for. He concluded by saying: "There is no city on God's footstool that needs something of this sort so badly as Philadelphia to enlighten it and get some civilization into it." [Great laughter.]

Stilson Hutchins spoke very earnestly in advocacy of the selection of Washington, and assured the Committee they would be entertained as hospitably here as in any city which had been mentioned.

All the delegates having been heard, Mr. Campbell (W. Va.) offered the following:

Resolved, That we now proceed to ballot for the place for holding the next National Convention, and that each member of the Committee deposit his ballot for the place of his choice as his State is called.

At the suggestion of Mr. Scott (Pa.) the resolution was so amended as to permit an informal vote to be first taken.

Pending the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Goudy (Ill.) quoted a paragraph from the Chicago *Times*, setting forth the facilities that Chicago can offer, and assuring the Committee that they should have the editorial support of that paper.

John G. Thompson, in response, stated that the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, Republican papers of Cincinnati, as well as the *Enquirer*, Democratic, are pledged that the Committee shall receive fair and impartial treatment if the Convention is held in that city.

The resolution of Mr. Campbell, as modified by Mr. Scott, was then adopted.

THE VOTING.

An informal ballot was then taken, resulting as follows:

Cincinnati	14
Chicago	10
St. Louis	4
Washington	4
Baltimore	2
Philadelphia	1
Jackson, Miss	1
Eugene City, Ore	1
Blank	1
Total	38

The formal ballot was then taken, with the following result:

Cincinnati	24
Chicago	8
St. Louis	4
Washington	1
Blank	1
Total	38

Twenty votes being necessary for a choice, Cincinnati was selected.

Mr. Goudy, of Illinois, moved that the selection of Cincinnati be made unanimous. Agreed to.

John G. Thompson, after thanking the Committee for their action, moved that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Cincinnati Committee to arrange the details. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed: Thompson, McHenry, Bate, Miller, Ham, Priest, Goudy, Barnum, and Prince.

The question of reconsidering the resolution by which the 22d of June was fixed as the date for holding the Convention, was again raised, and the roll called thereon, resulting: In favor of a change, 14; opposed, 23; blank, 1; total, 38.

The services of the *Gazette* Publishing Company were then accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered for the use of the hall, and the Committee went into secret session.

During the secret session some discussion arose upon taking measures to harmonize the different factions in New York, but no definit result was reached.

The Executive Committee will meet at noon to-morrow to prepare a call for the Convention.

THE PROCEEDINGS

of the National Democratic Committee were conducted in secret session, but the outline has been given by the Associated Press. The only feature of general interest was the arguments in behalf of the different cities. The speech of Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, who was selected to represent Chicago, contains some political arguments which may attract some attention in Illinois, outside of Democratic circles. These show the grounds upon which the Democrats base their ambitious claim that it is possible to carry Illinois for the Democracy, a pledge which Mr. Goudy made at the Cincinnati headquarters after the choice of Cincinnati had been made. Goudy, in a little informal statement, said, after acknowledging the defeat of Chicago: "But we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Convention, and to deliver the twenty-one Electoral votes of Illinois for the Democratic candidates."

In the speech of Mr. Fuller, as the organ of the Chicago Democracy, there was not much that could comfort Senator David Davis. Mr. Fuller, after reciting the arguments in favor of Chicago, coming to

THE POLITICAL FEATURE OF HIS ADDRESS, SAID:

Although the hall will admit a large number of people, yet Chicago and Illinois, having no candidate for the Presidency, are practically neutral, and no danger need be feared of packing the Convention with the friends of any one candidate. When I say Chicago and Illinois are neutral, I do not mean that Illinois doesn't present some fine Presidential timber, but I do mean to be understood as saying that none of the gentlemen whose nomination might be considered as made have any specific following in Illinois. If the other cities chose to make such a selection that is their will. I am not here to deny that a proper one might be made, but such a selection will not be indicated by the choice of Chicago. Again, when I say that Chicago and Illinois are neutral, I desire to be distinctly understood that Democrats of that city and State are not neutral so far as political views are concerned, but stand upon the Democratic platform laid down by the New York Democrats in 1874, and substantially repeated in the platform of 1876, of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, local self-government, hard money, and revenue tariff as contradistinguished from a protective one. To a high protective tariff of any kind the Democracy of Illinois are unalterably opposed. But it is natural that Chicago should occupy a position of neutrality, for it lies in the watershed from which proceed the rivers that seek the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the one hand, and the Gulf of Mexico on the other, exemplifying the attitude of the Democratic party in respect to its position in favor of the indissoluble union of the States. As a business man, it seems clear to me that all these political considerations are in favor of Chicago, if the location is to be in the West. Illinois is by instinct and tradition a Democratic State. Contrasted with other States, as, for instance, our beloved sister Ohio, it is entirely clear that Illinois is a Democratic State. In 1840 Illinois was invited by its sister to vote for the hero of Tippecanoe, and she threw her vote for Mr. Van Buren, of New York. In 1848 she was again solicited to cast her suffrage for the glorious old Whig, Gen. Taylor; but she voted for the statesman of Michigan, Cass, and the gallant soldier of Kentucky, Butler. In 1856, when a certain city [Cincinnati] was selected with a view of bringing back Ohio from the Opposition's standard, while that State threw its vote for the Pathfinder, Illinois (Joseph being Governor over the whole land of Egypt) plumped for James Buchanan and Democracy."

MR. FULLER THEN MADE

a comparison of the census statistics of Illinois and Ohio, the philosophy of which was to show that Illinois, in 1876, had 100,000 votes. "They were not polled," said he, "yet the Democracy were beaten only some 18,000 in that State, and the Republican candidate for Governor elected by only about 6,000 votes, so that if one-half of the money and one-half of the labor had been expended by the National Democratic Committee in Illinois in 1876 that were put into our sister State Ohio, Illinois would have been affirmatively carried. Four years ago three Chicago districts sent three Democratic members to Congress. They are now represented by Republicans; yet the three Republicans did not have a combined majority of exceeding 2,000 votes, and that under circumstances adverse to the Democratic candidates. Indeed, the opposition vote in Illinois in 1878, if combined, constituted an anti-Republican majority of more than 30,000. If, therefore, the holding of the Convention has any political effect, it is certain that the effect of holding it in Chicago would be to carry the three Democratic districts and four or five other districts in the State now represented by Republicans. If the Convention should be held at Chicago the Democracy would obtain from Illinois twenty-one Electoral votes and from fourteen to fifteen members of Congress."

MR. FULLER ASSUMED IN HIS SPEECH

that the Republicans would nominate Gen. Grant at Chicago, and urged that the place where the disease originated should be the place where the cure should be applied. He also made the point that it would be a good place to hold the Convention in view of the opportunities offered for attracting the German vote. Mr. Fuller cancluded with a very eloquent allusion to the memory of Douglas, in whose name he besought the National Democracy to hold the Convention in the city which was the home of Douglas and the place where he buried.

THE DETERMINED STAND

taken by the Tammanyites against Tilden has weakened Tilden materially. The Democrats generally consider New York as lost to them unless the party there should be united and harmonious in the next campaign, and so long as the Tammany faction maintains its present position against Mr. Tilden the almost unanimous opinion among Democrats is that to nominate him would be equivalent to throwing away the State in advance. On the other hand, Mr. Tilden is himself a power no less formidable than Tammany, and his friends assert that no candidate objectionable to him shall carry New York. The selection of Cincinnati means that the Democracy have determined to wage a vigorous campaign in Ohio next fall, and there is not the slightest doubt that the second place on the ticket will be given to that State whether Tilden is nominated or not. This of course disposes of Hendricks, since Mr. Tilden has declared that he will not consent to his nomination for first place. The Democrats, in the many conferences they have held with each other, were compelled to this conclusion relative to Ohio because they have every reason to believe that Grant cannot poll the heavy German Republican vote of the State.

A BANQUET.

Mr. Spofford, of the Riggs House, gave a very elegant banquet to-night to the members of the Chicago delegation and their friends. It was one of the most elaborate entertainments that has been given here this winter. The following were the guests: F. H. Winston, W. C. Goudy, M. W. Fuller, A. B. Mason, A. H. Herrington, W. D. Kerfoot, J. K. Fisher, Charles Kern, State-Senator Tree, Mayor Warren of Peoria, Representatives Sparks, Springer, Morrison, Stevenson, Barber, Aldrich, Townshend, Senator Logan, Charles H. Reed, Mr. McMullen, Potter Palmer, Welsh, proprietor of the St. Nicholas, New York, Levi R. Wright, and the representatives of the Chicago press. The only toast was the following, proposed by Mr. Winston: "Mr. Spofford, the generous and accommodating landlord of the Riggs House." Charley Kern sang the song "Let each man learn to know himself." The Chicago delegation leave to-morrow night.

A RATIFICATION.

After the decision of the Committee to hold the Convention at Cincinnati, a meeting was held in front of Willard's to celebrate. Senator Pendleton, Mr. Armstrong, of the Cleveland *Gazette*, Representative Hill, Chairman McKinney, Gen. Banning, and Judge Thoman, of Youngstown, entertained the audience.

A FEW STRAWS.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—A careful canvass just made among the members of the Connecticut Legislature as to their preferences for Presidential candidates gives some interesting and unexpected results. The Legislature includes 179 Republicans and eighty-seven Democrats. It has generally been claimed by local Republican journals that Blaine was the choice of the Republicans of the State, and Tilden of the Democrats; but this is untrue, if it can be held that the members of the Legislature fairly represent the views of their constituencies. The canvass gives these figures: Grant, 59; Blaine, 51; Sherman, 19; Hawley, 12; Washburne, 8; Garfield, 4; Edmunds, 4; Hayes, 3; Seymour, 57; Tilden, 12; Bayard, 5; Eaton, 1; Thurman, 1; Davis, 1; Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, Greenback, 1; not voting, 29. Popular voting-lists opened within the last ten days at Republican newspaper offices also indicate that Grant leads heavy, with Sherman and Blaine next. The Republicans are confident of carrying the State this fall, although in 1876 it gave nearly 3,000 majority for Tilden. The Democratic majority of that year, however, was overturned in the State election of 1878 by the Greenback vote, which rose from 2,800 in 1876 to 8,300 in 1878. The Greenback leaders here claim that they will have their own Presidential candidate this fall, and will be able to poll a vote equal to that of 1878, or even better. Should they succeed in their plans, Connecticut will go into the Republican column of States, for the Greenbacksters are drawn mainly from the ranks of the Democratic party, and will sweep away the average majority of 2,000 to 3,000 which the Democrats had for years on a popular vote before the Greenbackers came into prominence as a factor in Connecticut's political problem. The Republican State Convention will be held in April, and a strong effort will be made by anti-Grant men to send a delegation to Chicago untrammeled by instructions.

IN MARENGO, ILL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MARENGO, Ill., Feb. 23.—In order to learn how the Republicans felt in regard to the choice for President in this place, there was a canvass made Saturday, with the following result: Total, 269; first choice, Blaine, 142; Grant, 117; Washburne, 29; Sherman, 8.

W. C. STEWART.

INDIANA.

THE BLAINE SENTIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—The Hon. J. C. S. Harrison, the banker, has encountered such violent opposition because of his known dislike to Blaine that he informed THE TRIBUNE's correspondent this evening that he had relinquished his purpose to try and secure an election as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. This shows how strong is the Blaine feeling in this city, which is quite as positive throughout the State. In an interview yesterday with Col. M. S. Robinson, ex-Congressman from the Sixth District, he stated that in his opinion fully 70 per cent of the Republican party in the State favored the nomination of Blaine.

The Hon. John C. New, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said to-day that the Committee intended that the delegates selected to attend the Congressional Conventions on Wednesday should hold over and serve as delegates to the Congressional nominating Conventions, to be held some time in the summer. Whether they should act in this two-fold capacity, however, was discretionary with the counties. This settled a point which has given rise to much diversity of opinion since the Conventions were held on the 14th inst.

NEW YORK.

GRANT HAS THE BULGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—All the Assembly Districts of the State have been heard from, and at the present time they stand about as follows, which is thought to be a very close estimate of the composition of the Convention: Grant, 254 delegates; Blaine, about 124 delegates; Sherman, 12. There are twenty wise delegates who refuse to disclose their preferences.

Senator Conkling passed through this city this evening en route for Utica.

GERMANS OPPOSED TO A THIRD TERM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—A mass-meeting of the German Republican voters of the State of New York will be held in Syracuse to-morrow night to protest against the third-term movement. The meeting is to be held in accordance with the following call:

We, German-American Republicans of the State of New York, believing at the present time, when the census of 1880 will forever remove the remotest possibility of a restoration of the remnants of a Southern oligarchy to political supremacy in the Nation; when the success of resumption of specie payments, inaugurated Jan. 1, 1879, has advanced the material prosperity of all business-men, manufacturers, farmers, and producers; when the credit of the Nation is raised to a premium above par, and when its obligations are promptly met by the Government; when peace reigns at home and friendly relations are maintained by the United States with all the world, that no excuse or emergency exists that calls for or could possibly justify an innovation upon the time-honored custom in our Republican form of Government, hereby call upon our German-American Republican fellow-citizens to meet on Tuesday, the 24th day of February next, at the City of Syracuse, for the purpose of giving expression to our views, and thereby, if possible, undeceive those Republican party leaders who would force the unnecessary, unjustifiable, and perilous issue of a "third term" upon the people of this and other States, and thus threaten Republican success at the polls of November next.

PROMINENT AMONG THE ORIGINATORS

of the movement is J. C. F. Beylander, editor of the *Republikaner*, of New York City. A number of prominent Germans have already arrived. In an interview this evening one of the prominent originators stated to the representative of THE TRIBUNE that the call was for the purpose of demonstrating to the Republican voters of the State, forming one-eighth of the total Republican vote, and not identified with the Republican machinery, that there is no necessity for the innovation which is evidently to be forced on the National issue in the pending Presidential campaign. These Germans agree that the cry for a strong Government, on the plea of public necessity, is unfounded and without support, owing to the fact that the present Administration has been in every respect for the best interests of the country, which is proven by the general state of business prosperity and the non-existence of any extra political excitement, the Republican Germans of the whole Union knowing that there is such a number of available Republican prominent statesmen deserving the confidence of the people, the idea advanced by the third-termers that there is but one man who can lead them to victory at the polls, is a delusion and a snare.

SHERMAN.

THE WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO THE NEW YORK CLUB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The National Sherman Committee, now fully organized here, has addressed the following letter to the Sherman Club of New York City:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—DEAR SIRS: The object of our Association here is the nomination of the Hon. John Sherman as the Republican candidate for President, by correspondence and coöperation with his personal and political friends, and by the distribution of documents. We will not disparage or criticise either of his competitors, or do anything to embarrass the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be. We have neither the means nor the disposition to use or promise money or official influences to promote our object, and will not ask to control other organizations, but invite a friendly correspondence. We place our support of Mr. Sherman upon the belief that he will, if nominated, secure a larger vote than any other candidate; that in his spotless public and private life we will have nothing that will drive us into a defensive campaign; that his election will be a guarantee to the country of a perpetuation of the existing condition of the country's prosperity and public credit, and of a wise, pure, and conservative administration, and the most fearless and vigorous protection of the rights of all classes, as guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the country. Believing that you will concur in both the purposes and methods of our canvass, we invite your coöperation. Yours truly, WARREN M. BATEMAN, Chairman.

GREENBACKERS.

THE MICHIGAN DELEGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 23.—Moses W. Field, Chairman of the National Greenback State Committee, has called a State Convention to meet at Jackson on the 17th of March, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Greenback National Convention at Chicago, June 9. Four delegates at large and two from each Congressional District are to be chosen, and a State Committee is to be elected. The representation in the Convention will be three delegates from each State Representative District, to be chosen by the electors of each district.

ILLINOIS.

THE MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

and its friends from all sections of Illinois to-morrow at the Grand Pacific Hotel promises to be of more than ordinary importance. It is certain to bring together the most active workers of the party, and, judging by the advance guard which has already arrived, there will be a large and enthusiastic gathering. It has been stated that the invitations sent out have been to the people who favor the nomination of Gen. Grant for President, and the idea was to get an expression favorable to him to go forth throughout the State. Chairman Jones, it may be stated, has expressed himself as personally favoring Blaine; Dan Shepard, the Secretary, is an avowed Grant man, but invitations have, he says, been sent out regardless of preferences, the names being selected from the list of workers throughout the State outside of Chicago. If the Committee favor Grant's nomination they will find an emphatic expression decidedly opposed to him. Said a prominent Republican to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening: "Washburne is our man. His record is clean and clear, and he would be as true to Grant's friends as Grant himself. He's belonged to no ring, and he has nothing to defend. He, more than any other man in the Republican party, would get the solid German vote, and much of that class of people who affiliate with the Democracy throughout the country. He is the man nearest my heart, and if the leaders knew how the sentiment of the people is in regard to Mr. Washburne, they would look around before they boomed too much for Grant."

The feeling throughout the State, as stated to the reporter, is decidedly divided as to candidates, but Sherman will not figure as regards Illinois in the Chicago Convention.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN

came in yesterday, and registered at the Grand Pacific, and will be at the meeting: Ex-Congressman Richard H. Whiting, Peoria; the Hon. Clark E. Carr and Gen. P. S. Post, ex-Consul-General at Vienna, Galesburg; ex-Senator Marshall and J. P. House, Joliet; the Hon. Wash Bushnell, of Ottawa; Gov. Shelby M. Cullom, Springfield; George H. Harlow, Secretary of State; Thomas S. Ridgeway, Shawneetown; Senator Kuykendall, Johnson County. It was hard to get the least expression of opinion from any of these gentlemen.

GOV. CULLOM SAID:

"I don't know as I care at this time to unload my views to the public. A man may say to-day what would be changed by the situation to-morrow. You can say that I am a candidate for reëlection, and that my chances are good, and that I am a Republican, and for the nominees of the Republican Conventions."

There is a movement on foot to have two Conventions called in this State,—one to nominate delegates to the National Convention to be held in May next, and the other later, to nominate State officers. A canvass among those present seemed to show a decided opposition to having two Conventions held. "We don't need but one Convention," said one gentleman, "and that should be held early in May. Let it run over two or three days, if the delegates cannot conclude their deliberations sooner. The delegates to the National Convention at large should be chosen by the full State Convention, but each Congressional District should make its own choice. Let Illinois send a free-to-act-own delegation to the Chicago Convention, uninstructed. That is my sentiment, and the sentiment of the mass of Republicans in the State. It has been the tradition and custom to have but one Convention. State officers could then be nominated, and the sooner they are nominated the more suspense, agony, and money will be saved to the army of candidates. An early Convention is what we want for success. The boom is on, and we should keep the ball rolling."

And this is the sentiment that was expressed upon all sides, for but one Convention, and that to be held early.

THE HON. RICHARD H. WHITING,

of Peoria, who has just come from the East, was spoken to by a TRIBUNE reporter and asked to give his views. "Why," said he, "what I don't know would fill a great big book, and what I do know about politics could be put into a Continental primer."

"How about the feeling in New York State?" asked the reporter.

"The feeling is decidedly mixed," said Mr. Whiting. "There is no doubt that the State of New York is for Grant. The talk in Washington is the same as here. Blaine has his supporters and friends, and so have Grant and Sherman, and every man thinks that his candidate has the best show and is the strongest man."

"Who do you think has the Gubernatorial boom in this State?"

"From what I have seen since I came back to-day, I should say Fort's chances are good. But I wish that you wouldn't interview me any more."

EX-STATE TREASURER THOMAS S. RIDGWAY

of Shawneetown, next ran into the reporter's arms, and he said: "Now, look here young man, don't you know it ain't policy for me to talk. What can I say?"

"Say anything you like," responded the reporter, "about politics."

"But I am not prepared to lay open my political views at this time."

"How is your section of the State?"

"We're booming down there. Got a big Ohio River, corn 40 cents a bushel, wheat over a dollar, and our people are happy and don't care a fig for anything except to live upright lives. That's the kind of people we've got down our way. They are all for Grant down there. We all like Blaine, but think that Gen. Grant is the strongest man that we can nominate. He could carry New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, which are doubtful States, and that's why our people are for Gen. Grant."

"What is the feeling about Governor in your blessed land?"

"We are all split up on that question."

"Who owns the biggest boom?"

"None of the candidates."

"I understand that you think that you would adorn the Executive chair with a great deal of ability, etc."

"That's taffy, and there ain't any peanuts in it, either. It is very dark taffy. There are eight or nine candidates, ranging from the central belt to the northern part of the State, and if a man from the southern part of the State is wanted then I am in the field. We have been the fellows down there who have done the hard work against very large odds, and we have been hewers of wood and drawers of water long enough. But we are still for the old Republican party,—that good old party that saved the Nation, restored its credit, and launched it again into prosperity, after Democratic rule and greed had well-nigh hopelessly ruined it. We, down my way, are for the nominees of the Republican party, first, last, and all the time, let them come from what part of the State they may. We are for success, and the party is leading now in the right direction."

THE HON. WASH BUSHNELL,

of Ottawa, was approached by a TRIBUNE reporter. The gentleman was in deep meditation, and he said: "Some other time I shall be prepared to talk politics. I am not now ready. I am for the nominees of the Republican party." Mr. Bushnell is looming up as a strong candidate for Congress from his district.

The Hon. Clark E. Carr, Postmaster at Galesburg, and candidate for Governor, loomed up large as life. "But," said he, "it wouldn't do for me to talk now, for I don't know what to say."

ANOTHER PROMINENT REPUBLICAN

was approached by THE TRIBUNE reporter and asked his views. This gentleman has been all over the State and has canvassed the field. The reporter promised that his name should not be divulged. "Well, then," said he, "the Grant men in this State won't have a walk-away, by any means. Grant has stanch and active friends and so have other candidates. Wasburne is spoken of as the right man to take up, and Blaine has probably the most enthusiastic following. This is especially the case in Central Illinois. In the southern portion Grant is strong, but Washburne and Blaine divide the honors with him. Logan is solid down there, and his friends are the friends of Grant. There are some who talk Logan, but I do not believe that they do so seriously. Coming nearer to Chicago, I think the elements are fairly divided between Grant, Blaine, and Washburne. If Washburne was once nominated, his supporters feel that he would carry with a sweep and a hurrah."

"Where do you leave John Sherman all this time?"

"Why, he hasn't a Corporal's guard as a following. He has a friend or two around Springfield and vicinity, but I fail to see any anywhere else."

"How about State candidates?"

"Let me see. There's Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield; Andrew Shuman, Chicago; Greenbury L. Fort, from Lacon, now in Congress; Gen. John C. Smith, of Galena, present State Treasurer; I. L. Morrison, of Jacksonville; Gen. John I. Rinaker, of Carlinville; John B. Hawley, of Rock Island; Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg; Thomas M. Ridgeway, of Gallatin; and I believe Richard J. Oglesby,—all these fellows have a sign out that they are open and ready to take the Governor's chair for four years. Now I don't know so much about Dick Oglesby. I don't think he is in the field. The old gentleman has said that he is not, and I believe that he is telling the truth. From what I have seen I think that Shuman and Smith will divide the delegation from Cook and the northwestern counties. Andy is a nice fellow, but he hasn't got the boom, I am afraid. Or, at least, his boom doesn't reach far enough. So far as Gov. Cullom is concerned, he will go into the Convention with a strength that has not yet been developed. He has made a good Governor, and he will show a good deal of latent strength when the time comes.

"As for Fort, he will carry his Congressional district solid in the Convention. There can be no doubt of that, with the certainty of getting additional counties from the neighboring districts. His chances are very fair, indeed. Smith will get some of the counties in the central and southern portions of the State. He is spoken of highly everywhere, and he has a very large personal acquaintance all over the State, which gives him a great advantage not without results.

"Then, coming *down* to Morrison, he will carry his own, Morgan, and several adjoining counties, and he will reach out some in the southern tier. Morrison is a pretty strong man. Gen. Rinaker will get Macoupin County and a number south and east of him, and he may chance to get a delegate or two from the eastern part of the State.

"Hawley, of Rock Island, has a host of friends in a number of counties, and he will carry his own district. Clark Carr will carry Knox County, certain, and he may carry a good portion of Boyd's district, including Peoria. Good-natured Tom Ridgeway is going to have a large following in the southern part of the State. You may make sure of one thing: that there will be no choice on the first or second ballot, and it will take more skill than we possess to say who will be the man. It is not half so clear as the Presidential question."

"As to the Lieutenant-Governor," asked the reporter.

"That depends altogether on who will be nominated for Governor. Speaker W. A. James of Lake, Senator Hamilton of McLean, Senator Kuykendall of Johnson, and Judge Bell of Wabash are the candidates in the field.

"For Secretary of State there are the present incumbent, George H. Harlow of Tazewell, H. D. Dement of Lee, Gen. J. N. Reese of Warren, and G. W. Harper of Crawford. I think that Harlow has the inside track. All are friends of each other, and all will get flattering complimentary votes, but I think that Harlow will be reëlected, because there is but little objection made to him.

"For Auditor," the gentleman said, "there are not so many candidates. Thomas B. Needles, present incumbent, of Washington, is a candidate for reëlection. Representative Brigham, of DeKalb, is his only opposition. Tom will get the nomination unless there is more opposition developed against him than at present.

"Edward Rutz, a prominent German, now of your city, is a candidate for State Treasurer. He has served twice faithfully in that capacity. There is opposed to him Maj. R. W. McClaughry, of Hancock, Warden of the Penitentiary at Joliet. He is an upright, honest man, who has a very large following.

"For Attorney-General there are in the field, as far as heard from, ex-Speaker J. M. Shaw of Carroll, Eugene Canfield of Kane, J. W. McCartney of Hamilton, A. L. Mathews of Pike, and James P. Root of Chicago. All these are good men, and as this office is balloted for last they all stand an equal chance of a nomination."

And here the gentleman thought he had imparted all the information that he could.

CHICAGO.

THE FIATISTS.

The State Central Committee of the "National Greenback-Labor" party will meet at the Tremont House, the 17th day of March, at noon. The object of the meeting is to fix the time and place for holding a State Convention; determine the number of delegates; and the manner of choosing them. Also to provide for the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention of June 9, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

An invitation is extended to the editors of all Greenback or Labor newspapers in the State; the Chairmen and Secretaries of all Greenback-Labor Congressional, county, and other committees; the principal officers of all independent Labor organizations; and all other Greenback-Labor reformers, to meet in conference with the State Committee.

THE ACADEMUS LITERARY SOCIETY

of North Chicago, one of the oldest literary organizations in that division of the city, and composed of young men all voters and with Republican tendencies, passed unanimously the following resolution at their regular meeting last evening:

Resolved, That the nomination of Gen. Grant as President will be unwise.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A MEETING OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE

who have in hand the preparations for the forthcoming National Republican Convention was held yesterday afternoon in Parlor 1 Grand Pacific Hotel. Mr. Jesse Spalding occupied the Chair, and John B. Jeffery acted as Secretary. There were present Jesse Spalding, Gov. Beveridge, W. H. Bradley, Charles H. Fargo, James P. Root, O. W. Potter, J. L. Woodward, John B. Jeffery, John M. Clark, Morris Selz, S. W. Jackson.

The Sub-Committee appointed to report upon a

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

submitted a lengthy document, reviewing the negotiations had with the Democrats looking to their occupying the Exposition Building and the material the Republicans might put into it. The first proposition made them by the Democrats was to pay $2,500 for the privileges asked, which was not considered enough at first, but, upon being assured that they would not be able to pay more, the proposition was accepted on the condition that the money should be paid in advance of the building being occuppied, and, after being used, that all of the material should revert to the Republicans. The report also detailed the negotiations had with the Exposition Company with reference to the Democrats occupying the building, in which it had been determined that the fixtures might remain intact until about July 1, for the use of the Democrats, and that the Democrats should make all further arrangements with the Republican Committee.

THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES

were reported:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Jesse Spalding,	W. E. Strong,
W. H. Bradley,	George M. Bogue,
James P. Root,	A. N. Eddy.
John B. Jeffery,	

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

L. J. Gage,	N. K. Fairbank,
W. H. Bradley,	J. L. Woodward,
O. W. Potter,	George T. Williams,
J. M. Loomis,	George M. Pullman,
George Schnieder,	Albert Hayden,
A. A. Sprague,	Benjamin H. Campbell.
Morris Selz,	

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

John L. Beveridge,	H. W. Jackson,
Joseph Stockton,	Charles H. Fargo.

COMMITTEE ON TELEGRAPHY.

Anson Stager,	Charles H. Fargo.
William Henry Smith,	

COMMITTEE ON HARDWARE.

W. T. Johnson,	Henry T. Rogers,
A. C. Bartlett,	F. M. Blair.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

James P. Root,	A. N. Eddy.
F. B. Meyers,	

COMMITTEE ON LUMBER.

W. E. Strong,	John Woodbridge, Jr.
Jesse Spalding,	T. W. Harvey,
Louis Hutt,	B. G. Gill.
J. M. Loomis,	

COMMITTEE ON PRESS.

W. Henry Smith,	W. K. Sullivan,
C. A. Snowden,	Mr. Collins,
G. A. Pierce,	Richard Michaelis.
M. E. Stone,	

In reply to a question, the Chairman said the Democratic Committee had offered $2,500 merely for the use of the improvements in the Exposition Building. They would not participate in whatever might be got out of the sale of the lumber. As to their occupation of the Exposition the Democrats would require to wait upon the Directors thereof.

Gen. Strong, as a member of

THE LUMBER COMMITTEE,

asked what his duties were to be.

The Chairman replied that he was expected to solicit donations of lumber or of money. When the lumber was sold the money obtained therefor was to be divided pro rata among the donors.

Mr. Morris M. Selz moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Root moved as an amendment that the name of Mr. E. H. Campbell be added to the Finance Committee. Carried.

The name of H. W. Jackson was also added to the Transportation Committee, and the report, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Root asked if the architect had made any estimate of

THE COST OF THE BUILDING.

In reply the Chair said that the probable cost of the Convention would be $25,000, $10,000 of which would likely be for improvements in the Exposition. Some $7,000 would be in lumber.

In the course of some discussion it appeared that there had been no definit estimate prepared, and Mr. W. H. Bradley suggested that the various committees get together and make an accurate calculation of their probable expenses and hand the sums in to the Finance Committee. Then the affair could be conducted on a sound basis. Mr. Bradley moved—which motion was carried—"that all subscriptions be considered on a cash basis, and that the surplus, should there be any, be divided pro rata among the contributors."

In the opinion of Mr. Root, the Executive Committee should meet as soon as possible, make a very careful estimate of printing, of lumber, decorations, etc., and notify the various committees as to the amount of money they were expected to raise. He (the speaker) remarked in the course of a brief speech that he had little faith in getting the $2,500 from the Democrats.

The Chair said that the Executive Committee would meet at the close of the present session.

A motion was made by Mr. Bradley that the Chairmen of the various Sub-Committees appointed at this meeting be made members of the Executive Committee, and that five constitute a quorum. Carried.

By this motion the Executive Committee now consists of twelve members.

Mr. John Jeffery moved that the members of any sub-committee hereafter appointed be made members of the General Committee. Agreed to.

It was agreed that the Secretary's office (Mr. John Jeffery's) be made the headquarters for the present, where all meetings will be held.

The Local Committee then adjourned, when

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

was called to order. After a general talk upon the plan of proceedure, in accordance with a motion by Mr. Root, Messrs. Jeffery, Bogue, and Eddy were appointed a committee to look after the hiring of ushers, pages, and doorkeepers for the Convention.

Gov. Beveridge moved that the Chairman of the Executive Committee be instructed to wait upon W. W. Boyington and procure from that gentleman the cost of the buildings to be erected in the Exposition.

Adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, Mr. Jesse Spalding.

The Board of Directors of the Exposition let yesterday to Mr. Decker for $15,000 the contract for fitting up the building for the uses of the Republican Convention. Mr. D. was the man who put up the building, and is hence fully competent to do the necessary remodeling.

PUBLIC OPINION.

HOW INDIANA STANDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 23.—It is our misfortune that when we Hoosiers say what we know to be true as to the political status in

this State, we are not believed. So many good Republicans in other parts of the Union seem to take it for granted that Indiana cannot be carried by the Republicans at the next election. But we know that we can do it easily if the Chicago Convention will give us a proper candidate for President. I have recently been in a number of leading Republican counties in the State, and have made diligent inquiry as to the feeling of the people, and I know that in those counties not over one Republican in fifteen is in favor of Grant's nomination, and there are hundreds of Republicans in each county who will not vote for Grant if nominated. I asked a leading Republican, who has a National reputation, how the State would go if Grant was nominated; he answered, "The State would go Democratic by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority, would give them the Legislature, and send McDonald back to the Senate." I asked, "How with Blaine?" He said, "We would carry the State, sure." "How with Washburne?" "Washburne would carry the State by 10,000 majority, and we would elect our State ticket and Legislature." "How with Sherman?" "We would probably get beat." He said further: "Personally, I prefer Blaine, but Washburne has elements of strength that Blaine has not. Nominate Washburne, and Indiana will be as sure as Vermont." I give the above interview because (outside of the very small Grant clique) it is in exact accord with the opinion of every well-informed Republican in the State, except that some believe that Blaine is as strong as Washburne, in which they are probably mistaken, as all admit that Washburne would get many Democratic German votes in this State.

We have no doubt that if the Chicago Convention will nominate Blaine, Washburne, Edmunds, or Garfield, we can carry the State. With Grant the contest would be hopeless; with Sherman, very doubtful. From present appearances, the Greenback party is dead. Many have come back to the Republican party, but they will not vote for Sherman, but will vote for Blaine or Washburne. It seems to us that we in Indiana ought not to be abandoned so early. Fifteen Electoral votes may be a handy thing to have in March, 1881. They might do good service if a Democratic revolution should be attempted.

M. F. SHUEY.

BARBER AND THE GERMANS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—In your yesterday's TRIBUNE I read what pretends to be the views of the Hon. Hiram Barber upon the feelings of the Germans on the Presidential election. I must say that I was surprised, nay, disappointed, upon the mistaken views and idea of our Representative, who has one of the largest constituencies of German Republicans represented on the floor of Congress. He has studied the traits and character of the German Republicans of this or any other city or State very indifferently if he believes that if Grant should be nominated the Germans would abide by the choice of the Convention and vote for him. The Germans, as a class or as voters, are the very last to be persuaded into such a game, especially as the machine desires it, but not the people, the chronic office-seeker and officeholder, but not the bone and sinew of the party. The Germans are opposed to a third term unconditionally, to Gen. Grant personally, and to his last Administration unequivocally, and cannot be dragged in to vote for him by the party lash or whipped to his support by any amount of Camerons, Conklings, or Logans. I as an old stalwart Republican from its infancy to its present manhood of usefulness am opposed to Gen. Grant, and find the emergency at present not at all for experimenting on a third term and a repetition of his last Administration, which caused the tidal-wave of 1874 and 1875 and the almost disruption of our glorious Republican party, and which gives over our halls of Congress into the hands of the Bourbon Brigadiers. The nomination of Gen. Grant at Chicago by the machine, as it has transpired already by the Harrisburg mob, and no doubt will be repeated at Utica, will to an alarming and serious extent disrupt our now united Republican party, and will give Mr. Tilden and his followers an advantage which may lead to their triumph and our defeat. Let us have either Blaine or Washburne, or, better still, both, and no party in this glorious Republic dare to assault our outer-works of defense, or close in upon our strongholds, without serious loss to themselves. Every German Republican, and thousands of German Democrats, will go hand in hand with us in our battle for Blaine and Washburne.

A GERMAN STALWART.

FOR WASHBURNE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—In your issue of Sunday, I find that my name is placed among those Republicans whose first choice for President is Mr. Blaine.

I desire to correct any mistake that may have been made by announcing that I am now, and have been for many weeks, in favor of E. B. Washburne for the Republican nominee for President. I was not present at the meeting called in the interest of Mr. Blaine, and never authorized the use of my name in connection with the Blaine boom, consequently it will be impossible for me to serve upon the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws for the Blaine Club. With hundreds of others on the North Side who persist in adhering to the cause of Washburne, and who believe that if nominated his election will be a foregone conclusion, I desire to say that we are against no one candidate, but are decidedly for Washburne.

W. T. UNDERWOOD.

OPPOSED TO GRANT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—I am opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant, and opposed to the machine in whose hands he seems to be; opposed to the nomination of any man who will travel over the country to exhibit himself as a candidate. I consider it a shameless proceeding. I am in favor of (1) Blaine; (2) Washburne; (3) any other good man. Wouldn't it be a good plan for every legal voter to send a postal to the Convention expressing his preference, giving name and residence?

E. D. COXE,

85 Dearborn street; residence, Evanston.

CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—Ferdinand E. Norcross, telegraph operator and station agent at Carlisle, Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, was run over and killed by a freight train this evening.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 23.—R. H. Reedy, a barber of this city, while intoxicated, fell beneath a freight train on the Rock Island Road at Neola yesterday morning, and six cars passed over his body, cutting him completely in two. The accident in which a Mr. McCreary, of Anita, was decapitated on Saturday last, occurred on the same line of road, and a few stations beyond the scene of yesterday's accident.

TORNADO.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 23.—Wednesday night a tornado visited Cedar Chapel, a small town in Hardin County, sixty miles northeast of Memphis, which did serious damage, blowing away several houses and seriously injuring seven persons. Three dwellings took fire during the storm and burned down. Loss about $10,000.

FATAL TOYS.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Feb. 23.—A 2-year-old child of Sheriff Smith is dying from the effects of poison. The father presented the child with a set of building-blocks which were painted green, and the infant during the past week has been in the habit of putting them in its mouth and licking the paint therefrom, which will result in death.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 23.—John Ulrich, aged 60 years, father of John Ulrich, Jr., one of our wholesale merchants, was accidentally drowned in the Sangamon River this forenoon while attempting to ford a point in a one-horse buggy where the water was fifteen feet deep and running swiftly. The body was recovered in a few minutes, but life was extinct. Deceased was a native of Germany, and came to this place in 1858. He leaves a wife and three grown children.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 23.—Mary Boney, wife of a wagonmaker in East Dubuque, was accidentally killed while cutting down some meat that was hanging overhead. The knife slipped and entered her throat.

FOREIGN.

Attempt to Beat the Obstructionists in the British Parliament.

Which Is the Signal for Another Series of Obstructive Motions.

Earl Cardogan Accused by the Home-Rulers of Interfering in Elections.

The St. Petersburg Palace Explosion Traced to One of the Workmen.

Threatening Notices Received Daily by Prominent Russian Officials.

Forty Thousand Persons Carried Off by Diphtheria in Central Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Lords to-day Earl Cairns, the Lord High Chancellor, introduced bills simplifying conveyancing, facilitating sales and leases of lands, and generally increasing the powers of owners for life to improve land. The principal one of these bills passed its first reading.

The Seed Potatoes bill passed in committee.

THE ANTI-OBSTRUCTION RULE.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that Thursday he would move a resolution that whenever any member was named by the Speaker or Chairman of a committee as disregarding the authority of the Chair or abusing the rules of the House by persistently obstructing business, the Speaker shall put the question, without debate, amendment, or adjournment, that such member be suspended during the remainder of that day's sittings, and if any member be thrice suspended in one session, the third suspension be for one week, after which a motion may be made for a continuance of suspension, but the suspended member will have the right to be heard in reply to such motion.

INTERFERING WITH ELECTIONS.

Subsequently, Sullivan (Home-Rule) moved that Earl Cadogan, for speaking at an electoral meeting at Chelsea, be summoned before the bar of the House for a breach of privilege, as no Peer is allowed to interfere with elections; and that Maj. Jocelyn be also summoned to the bar of the House, as he at the same meeting characterized the Home-Rulers as a despicable band of Irish rebels.

Sir Stafford Northcote pointed out that the meeting was an ordinary meeting of the Conservative Association.

Sir William Harcourt opposed the motion by moving the previous question, but said the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to thank himself for it by his course in the Plimsoll affair.

The previous question was adopted,—229 to 15.

O'Donnell (Home Rule), of Dungarvan, proceeded to raise another question of breach of privilege.

Sullivan, in his speech on his motion, incidentally expressed his intention of raising the question or breach of privilege by newspapers. [NOTE—These proceedings are doubtless in retaliation for the motion against obstruction.]

O'Donnell, in raising the question of a breach of privilege, brought under notice a number of newspaper articles, which he complained contained a series of gross, scandalous libels on Irish members. He read from the *World*, the *Advertiser*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall-Mall Gazette*, and *Liverpool Courier*, and interpreted their denunciations as a part of a conspiracy to fasten on the Liberal leaders the charge of complicity with obstruction. He moved that these articles violated the principles of the House, and handed in the newspapers mentioned, for the passages to which he had made reference to be read by the clerk.

The Speaker said it would be trifling with the House to read the extracts.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the articles were inoffensive, and moved, as an amendment, that the House proceed to the order of the day.

The Marquis of Hartington seconded the motion, and congratulated the Government on adopting the right course; but, he said, there could be no doubt that some of the newspaper passages read by the member for Dungarvan were serious breaches of privilege.

Mr. Shaw (Home-Rule) recommended the withdrawal of Mr. O'Donnell's motion, and O'Donnell expressed his willingness to do so. His motion was then negatived without a division.

The amendment to proceed to the order of the day, moved by Sir Stafford Northcote, was agreed to, and the Irish Relief bill read a third time.

RUMORS OF DISSOLUTION.

The *Standard* states that rumors were freely circulated on both sides of the lobby last night that the immediate dissolution of Parliament is contemplated. The *Standard* adds: "These reports are at present premature; but if the business of the House continues to be systematically obstructed the Government will have no alternative but to dissolve Parliament at an early day."

The Home-Rulers will meet to consider Sir Stafford Northcote's motion to check obstruction.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

Prof. Roscoe, of Owens College, Manchester, says he regards the evidence thus far submitted by J. Ballantyne Hannay as insufficient to establish the conclusion that he has discovered the process for making diamonds.

THE OAR.

In the boat-race to-day on the Tyne Hawdon defeated Kempster by two lengths.

PEDESTRIANISM.

A walking match will probably be arranged between "Blower" Brown, the winner of the championship of England belt, and Charles Rowell, for £1,000 a side.

RUSSIA.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A fierce journalistic war is raging here about the extradition of Hartman. To-day I called on M. Englehard, the ex-President of the Municipal Council, who has constituted himself the prisoner's advocate. M. Englehard is waiting the communication by the Government of the papers specifically stating the nature of the accusation. He had an interview with Hartman at the depot of the Prefecture of Police this morning. He never saw him before. He found him calm and self-possessed. Englehard trusts that public opinion here and abroad will force the Government to take a liberal view of the case, and to refuse the demand for extradition. An interpellation, he added, will be addressed to the Ministers shortly on the subject.

Advices from the Russian embassy say that documents have been received there tending to prove the criminality of Hartman in connection with the Moscow explosion, and these papers are to be handed to the French Government immediately.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to render the attempt on the Czar's life a pretext for another holy alliance, it is gratifying to observe that almost all the great organs of public opinion in the European capitals concur in saying that there is but one remedy for the evils which affect Russia—the granting of a liberal constitution to its people. Thus the appeal of Bismarck's organ for a Congress to inaugurate measures of general repression toward the Socialists and Nihilists meets with no response except in reactionary Spain.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE EXPLOSION.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Alexander of Hesse, in a letter to his wife from St. Petersburg, says: "We were proceeding through the large corridor of his Majesty's apartments, when suddenly a fearful detonation was heard. The flooring was raised as by an earthquake, the gas extinguished, and we were left in total darkness. At the same time a horrible dust and smell of gunpowder or dynamite filled the corridor. Some one shouted that a chandelier had fallen in the saloon where the table was laid for dinner. I hastened thither with the Czarowitz and the Grand Duke Vladimir, while Count Adlerberg, in doubt as to what might happen, held back the Emperor. We found all the windows broken and the walls in ruins. The dinner had been delayed half an hour for my arrival, and it was owing to this circumstance that the Imperial family had not yet assembled in the dining-hall."

THREATENING NOTICES.

Gourko, Governor-General of St. Petersburg; Gen. Dreutein, Chief of the Imperial Police, and Gen. Zouroff, Prefect of the Police of St. Petersburg, have received notices from the Nihilist Committee informing them that they need not trouble themselves to make arrangements for an illumination on the occasion of the Czar's anniversary, as the revolutionists are preparing for such an illumination as has not been seen since Nero burned Rome!

RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—Diphtheria is raging in Central Russia. It has carried off, since last November, over 40,000 persons in the provinces of Charkoff and Poltava alone, and in the neighborhood of Walki whole villages have almost died out.

HARTMANN.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Russian Embassy here has received documents with a view to proving the criminality of Hartmann in connection with the Moscow explosion, and they will be handed to the French Government immediately.

CONTRADICTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The statement that the officer in charge of the palace guard has disappeared is contradicted.

THE CZAR ABROAD.

The Czar to-day visited the Paulowski military school in an open sleigh. He was enthusiastically cheered by the students and people.

PRECAUTIONARY.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that, in view of possible explosions, the police have ordered the citizens to be provided constantly with a sufficient supply of water for two days.

A THREAT.

The Nihilists have issued a proclamation threatening to set fire to the Capital the 3d of March.

HOUSE PORTERS.

The St. Petersburg Government has decided to increase the number of house porters, who will be instructed to be ready to guard against emergencies, especially on the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne.

SUICIDE.

A St. Petersburg correspondent announces that Baron von Schell, Privy Councilor, has committed suicide, his mind being affected by the explosion in the palace.

APPOINTMENT.

Gen. Trepoff has been appointed Military Governor of the Winter Palace, vice Gen. Delsalle, who has become paralyzed.

ADVICE.

A St. Petersburg correspondent hears that an eminent General recommends that the Winter Palace be given up as the Imperial residence in favor of the palace opposite the Izak Cathedral.

OTHER FACTS.

One Tomin, a notorious Russian Nihilist, who has been making this city his headquarters, suddenly sailed for the United States on Saturday incognito. Others are changing their rendezvous, recent events in Russia rendering them very unpopular.

It is believed that efforts are now being made to secure an amended system of the International Passport and Extradition laws, though public opinion is generally adverse thereto. It is said one nation should not seek to compel another to act as a policeman.

Reports from St. Petersburg say the Czar yesterday and to-day refused to receive callers. It is believed the exciting events through which he has just passed have brought on another attack of nervous prostration, from which he recently suffered severely. Yet he receives hourly reports of the progress of the investigation, and issues orders respecting the search for and arrest of suspected parties.

Speculations are revived concerning the probably early accession of the Czarowitz to the throne.

It is reported that a clew has been discovered in Moscow to the program for another explosion, but the details are kept secret.

The police have been reorganized and reinforced, and the army garrisons changed.

A CLEW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The *Official Messenger* announces that the inquiry into the Winter Palace explosion has had the result of rendering it to some extent certain that the crime was committed by a person who passed as a workman, and that there is reason to suspect a connection between this person and some individuals who were arrested previous to the explosion.

GERMANY.

THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Reichstag, after a long debate, passed a motion requesting Bismarck to cause suspension, while the session lasts, of the criminal procedures pending against Deputies Fritsche and Hasselmann, Socialists. Fritsche and Hasselmann have returned to Berlin.

RUSSIAN FORTIFICATIONS.

The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the reported intention of Russia to erect fortifications at Roano, Bialystok, and Grodno, says this is done probably to create the belief among the Russian people that an attack on the part of Germany is feared.

THE BUDGET.

In the Reichstag to-day there was a debate on the second reading of the Budget bill. An item for the creation of a Consulate in Apia, Samoan Islands, was referred to the Budget Committee.

The Federal Commissioner stated the proposal was in no way connected with the bill relating to the South Sea Company.

The House adopted the war estimates, the Minister of War positively denying that the proposed increase of the army originated in the expectation of an immediate war.

FRANCE.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—John Lemoine, editor of the *Journal des Debats*, was to-day elected Senator for life. He received 142 votes. Ninety-five were thrown against him, of which the greater number were blanks, while about twenty were for various other candidates.

APPROVED.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the Convention between France and the United States for the exchange of postal remittances.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted a bill reconstituting the Superior Council of Education, with the Senate's modification.

IRELAND.

RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The Mansion House Relief Committee contributions to date amount to £74,801.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Irish Relief Committee, composed exclusively of Royalists and Bonapartists, numbering forty, appeal to the Press Committee to disclaim political motives, and say they will undertake to divide the fund between the two committees and the Irish Bishops.

INDIA.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.—In an accident on the Candahar Railroad, near Mitri, seven coolies were killed and four injured.

BEHEADED.

Chendrioh, the leader of the Rumpa rebellion, has been beheaded by his own followers. The head has been fully identified.

ITALY.

PRIZES OFFERED.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The Italian Government offers three prizes, amounting to $1,800, for vineyards raised from grafts of American varieties of grapevines capable of resisting the attacks of the phylloxera.

AUSTRIA.

MORE FORTIFICATIONS, MORE ARMY, MORE MONEY AND TAXES WANTED.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—Although so soon after the passing, and with such difficulties, of the Army bill for ten years the idea of alterations in the army entailing additional expense is not to be entertained, it is not surprising that the projected increase of the German army should have again directed the attention of the Austrian military authorities to the disproportion between their forces and those of the other leading States of the Continent. While France has a peace effective of 490,000 men, Russia of over 500,000, and Germany, when the present proposal is carried out, will have 427,000 permanently under arms, the peace effective lately fixed for Austria numbers but 252,000 men of permanent cadres, and, adding the militia on both sides of the Empire, 278,000 men. The military men of Austria would not deserve the name of soldiers if they regarded this state of things with satisfaction, or did not study some method of reducing in some measure this disproportion. Not one moment, however, does it seem to have occurred to them that Austria should pursue directly the military race beyond what it has done already, but attention has been turned to the consideration whether something might not and ought not to be done to strengthen the efficiency of the present force and increase its defensive power by a system of fortifications. The idea is by no means a new one, but has long engaged the minds of military men in Austria. The introduction of long-range guns, necessitating a thorough transformation and extension of the existing fortresses, will account for this. As early as 1869 the War Department, in connection with such partial transformations, came forward in the Delegations with a rough estimate, according to which the total cost of such work would, exclusive of guns, amounts to about 227,000,000 of florins, and it was suggested that it would be advisable to come to an agreement about the system to be followed, so as to have a basis for the estimates to be asked yearly for the execution of the proposal. The Delegations, elected only for one year, deemed themselves incompetent to sanction a system extending over several years, and referred the War Department to the two Legislatures as alone competent to give a binding decision in this matter. The subject has come up for discussion every year since, though not in its whole extent. Every year sums have been asked for the transformation and extension of works in the various fortresses—Olmütz, Cracow, Comorn, etc. In every estimate no other item, perhaps, in the military expenditure has led to such lengthy discussions. It was urged in the way of objection to these works that it would take forty or fifty years before they could be completed, and when completed the progress of military engineering and the invention of some more perfect system of guns might render them as useless as the present works. The improvised works of Sebastopol were more than once pointed to as a clear proof that the end in view could be much more cheaply and expeditiously attained when the necessity for new works arose. In the late Delegation this question of fortifications came up as usual, various sums being asked for the purpose. At a time when there was no question of the army increase in Germany, the Minister of War laid great stress on the necessity of at last taking seriously in hand this question, which could scarcely be deferred any longer; and, pressing the matter home with his usual fairness and thorough knowledge of all the details of his subject, he did not fail to produce some impression on his hearers. When, in 1878, the credit of 60,000,000 florins was voted towards putting the country in a state of preparation for all eventualities, a portion of this sum was assigned to completing the most necessary works of fortification along the frontiers. There being neither time nor money to make costly works of masonry, a system of semi-permanent works was tried. The chief point selected was Cracow, which has accordingly been surrounded by some thirty detached works, deemed fully adequate to meet any first emergency, the total cost amounting 1,700,000 florins,—only a fraction of what would have been the cost of solid, permanent works. The works actually erected require, of course, to be looked after and occasionally repaired, but a comparatively small sum is sufficient for this purpose. From the declarations of the Minister of War it may be gathered that his plans were to apply this system more extensively, a system which gives to the fortification question a much less formidable appearance and a more practical shape than it had before."

VARIOUS.

WILL PAY A RANSOM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—It is understood that the English Foreign Office is willing to pay a reasonable ransom for Col. Synge and wife, now held by brigands near Salonica.

GREAT FIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The *Standard's* Madrid dispatch announces that intelligence has been received from Tripoli that 1,500 houses have been destroyed there by floods.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 23.—The Convention of Mexican Veterans began to-day, Gen. Denver presiding. The annual report advised the veterans to wait with patience the action of Congress regarding the Pension bill.

A resolution of sorrow at the death of Gen. Jeff C. Davis was offered.

The old officers were reëlected.

The next annual meeting will be held at Louisville, Ky.

The oration was delivered by United States Senator Williams. He was followed by Gen. Manson, of Indiana, and others. All the speakers urged upon Congress the recognition of the services of the Mexican veterans by the passage of the bill, and declared that, if Congress failed to do them this justice, they would call on the American people. Adopted.

The "Shotgun Policy."

The Litchfield (Ill.) *Democrat* is the authority for saying that a few days ago a young lady of Carlinville sent the following note to a young gentleman of that place:

"DEER WILL: Daont kum to see me eny more for a whial eny way. Fauther has got awfully skeered about burglars, and he sits up every nite till late with a double-barreled shotgun, watching the back yard. He put moren pound of lead into Brown's nufoundland dog which was kummin over the fens after a bone last nite.

"The rose is red, the violet is blue,
I wouldn't kum now if I was you."

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

Ask any good doctor if Hop Bitters are not the best family medicine on earth. See notice.

Why be sick and ailing when Hop Bitters will surely cure you?

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERous patrons throughout the city, we have Established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 663 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 289 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 433 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IMPORTANT!—ANY PASSENGER on the train which left Rochester, N. Y., for the West at 10:20 p.m. July 23, 1879, on the New York Central Railroad, will confer a favor (and may also find it to their advantage) by sending their address to CHAS. R. JOHNSON, Worcester, Mass.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. CHARLES DAVIS (MARried some eight years ago at the "Waverly," Elgin, Ill.), please send his address to one who wishes to communicate with him on a subject of importance. Address F 21, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A REWARD OF $100 IS OFFERED to the first 10 parties solving the No. 15 block puzzle. BRINCE & BARRETT, Manufacturers.

PERSONAL—NEVER ENCOURAGE JEW OR folks; all is mutual. IOWA.

PERSONAL—COR: AM VERY MUCH WORRIED about you, and think of you constantly. Be of good cheer, for all is well.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 LAMB KNITTING-MAchine, 1 ribber knitting-machine, 1 children's knitting machine, 3 Tuttle knitting-machines, that have been used only one month; will sell one or all the machines, with extras, to families or a factory. Address M 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD FRESH MILCH COWS. 112 West Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—A SMALL COOK-STOVE OR RANGE in good order; state particulars and price. Address M 47, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND LARGE lot on the desirable part of Prairie-av., offered this week at $33,000. Call for letters to see it. Fine house, large lot, on Indiana-av. Four residences on Michigan-av. boulevard. Three-story stone-front on Twenty-fifth-st. House and lot corner Jackson and Honore. H. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT STONE-FRONT residence 420 West Washington-st., near Ada; three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; building 25x70 feet, lot 25x179 feet, fronts south. Price, $12,500; furnace, range, and gas-fixtures included; $26,000 was refused in 1872. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE NUMBER OF MEDIUM TO elegant residences in each division of the city and Hyde Park; some rare bargains on the avenues, South Side, improved and unimproved; also acres. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—FINE, LARGE RESIDENCE, WITH large lot, 51 feet front, well located on North La Salle-st.; $12,500. 24 feet on State-st., near Forty-fifth, and 7 lots corner Forty-fourth-st., west of State, at $1,000 for the three. House and 50x175 feet at Irving Park, 2½ blocks from depot, $3,000. J. D. HARVEY, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR LAKE-ST.—4-story and basement brick building, 24x135; building covers lot. First-class investment. M 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-first-st.—Large house, with 50-foot lot, east front; $15,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO LOTS FOR THE price of one—50 feet front corner Loomis and Nebraska-sts.; water and sewer. On long time; $1,500. Call on ROBERT HERVEY, Agent, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BROWN-STONE FRONT ON Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. J. H. HOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FOR TERM OF YEARS—The wharfing lot corner of West Washington and Water-sts., well suited for canal and railroad elevator. O. LUNT, Room 17, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, $1,700, two-story brick house 467 Irving-place; $2,400, three-story brick 970 West Polk-st.; $2,300, two frame house, 10 rooms, 1185 West Taylor-st.; $2,250, two-story frame, 10 rooms, 1073 West Polk-st.; $1,400, two-story frame 16 Harvard-st.; $3,500, three-story brick 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire at 505 South Western-av.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-sixth-st.; a bargain. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 97 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 OR 180 ACRES SOUTH OF BLUE Island at a bargain for a few days. HENRY L. HILL, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANSton, desirable houses and lots and choice lots. CHASE & ADAMS, 184 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM IN LEE COUNty, Ill., 160 acres, at $35 per acre, on easy terms; good land; good orchard; near railroad. Address B. S., Box 268, Amboy, Ill.

FOR SALE—$1,600, HALF DOWN—160-ACRE FARM 5 miles from depot, in Wayne County, Ia.; 140 acres under fence and plow; good orchards and water; just took this on $1,200 mortgage; it is worth $3,500; greatest bargain ever offered. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—30,000 ACRES OF IMPROVED AND unimproved farms; low price; long credit; sectional map and full particulars free. Address M. O. DOWD, General Agent, 77 and 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—The proprietors of a large established business desire property suitable for manufacturing. It may be located in or out of the city, improved or unimproved. Address G 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED LOT FOR INVESTment in the vicinity of Douglas, Oakland, or Kenwood Stations, on I. C. R. R. PIERCE & OUTHET, 162 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A PRIVATE BANKER WILL SELL AN ELEgant carved 7-octave rosewood grand square piano, splendid case, massive, only $150, cost $700; cover, stool, and box for shipping; see this before you buy. Call at 445 Madison-st.

LYON & HEALY, DEALERS IN PIANOS, ORgans, and general musical merchandise, State and Monroe-sts., represent the following instruments:
STEINWAY,
the standard piano of the world, and the cheapest, quality and durability considered.
LYON & HEALY,
the only reliable small-sized upright piano. Highest testimonials from Rive-King, Sherwood, Eddy, Barge, Pratt, and other great artists.
FISCHER.
A superb upright piano at a moderate price. Established over forty years.
BURDETT.
Matchless organ, has been represented by us for upwards of fifteen years.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

ONLY $1.50 FOR TUNING PIANOS; REPAIRING equally low, by a reliable and experienced workman. Leave orders at Farwell Hall book-store.

PIPE ORGANS TUNED, REPAIRED, IMPROVED, and enlarged at the organ factory 63 East Indiana-st. Established 1871.

STORY & CAMP
Sole agents for the famous Decker Bros.' pianos, which are used by all the best artists and purchased by every one desiring the very best piano made. 188 and 190 State-st.

STORY & CAMP
Sole agents for the popular Mathushek pianos, with the patent "linear bridge," "equalizing scale," and "bushed tuning-pins." The most valuable improvements of the day. 188 and 190 State-st.

STORY & CAMP
1880 designs of the unrivaled Estey organs now on exhibition, which are by far the most elegant ever produced. 188 and 190 State-st.

STORY & CAMP
Sell pianos and organs on easy installments at prices lower than can be found elsewhere. Exchange, tune, repair, or rent. 188 and 190 State-st.

$190—A SPLENDID-TONE NEW 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, overstrung French top damper, a base treble, fully warranted, only $190, cost $600. Must be sold at once. Call at 730½ Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A 1 JEWELRY STORE IN WISCONSIN FOR SALE. $2,000; no trades. Good reasons for selling. Address H 74, Tribune office.

BIG MONEY GUARANTEED TO ANY ONE WITH $500. Investigate. H 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF an established millinery and dressmaking shop; will be sold cheap; parties leaving city. Inquire at 518 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN FINE location on South Side; worth about $2,500; terms cash; sickness only cause of selling. D 74, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK OF GOODS IN A general store 12 miles from Chicago, with a good established business. Reason for selling, going West. Address C. A. DAY, Niles, Ill.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND ROOMS HANDsomely furnished in black walnut. No better location in the city. M 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A PATENT just out. Will take part trade. Parties wishing to see me address M 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE ENTIRE fixtures of a grocery store, as good as new, for cash only. Store to rent. Inquire at the store, 136 Archer-av.

GROCERY, DRUG, AND OTHER STOCKS bought, sold, and exchanged; no charge unless successful; good business openings always on hand. J. E. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Washington-st., Room 18.

IF YOU WILL INVESTIGATE THIS ADVERtisement you will find a splendid chance to make money with your time and some capital. Address M 3, Tribune office.

LISSNER, 59 NORTH CLARK-ST., OFFERS ELEgant furnished house, grocery, meat market, fancy store, confectionery, liquor store, frame factory.

$800 CASH WILL BUY FLORAL STORE 179 State-st.; reason, going into other business; long lease of store can be had. A. GUTZLOE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS TAKEN TWO BIG work horses for debt will sell them low for cash; they are 5 and 6 years of age; weigh over 2,700 pounds; have got good, flat, bony legs, and good, sound, solid feet; work well in single or double harness; would make good truck or draft horses. I will sell them together or separate, as I have no use for them whatsoever, and to a responsible purchaser I will give a trial of ten days with one or both. Apply at barn No. 24 at the rear of 404 Michigan-av.

EXCLUSIVELY FINE CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE in stock and finishing a large number of our celebrated side spring business buggies. The acknowledged standard for general excellence, these wagons have reached a larger sale than any first-class wagon ever offered, and entirely from their merits. Large sales now being made to parties who buy to get the benefit of old prices. The recent great increase in cost of material and labor will oblige us to advance prices March 1. Fine pleasure wagons, phaetons, landaulettes, coupelettes, rockaways, etc., etc., in large variety. Inspection respectfully invited. PENNOYER & CO., 300 to 306 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHEAP FARM horses—One pair of nice carriage horses, just from the country; also three or four good single drivers, or will exchange horse for good coupé rockaway or pay cash if cheap, at 762 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP TO PAY ADVANCES, large-size coupe or small Clarence, satin upholstered, only $325; first cost, $1,650. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 La Salle-st., Room 25.

THE BEST STOCK OF GROCERY AND DElivery wagons in town. Repairing and painting in first-class style. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

WANTED—NICE, CLEVER, OLD BOB-TAIL horse or mare; must be quick and good mover. Address G 8, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant, 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price $1 postpaid.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording clear synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of twenty years' experience. By mail, 25 cents, currency or postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's Museum, 688 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, office and court-room 134 and 136 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 109 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, SHIPPING clerk, and shorthand writer for office work. Address, stating qualifications, references, and salary wanted, LUMBERMAN, care of John Clowry, West Side P.-O.

WANTED—AMERICAN YOUNG MAN FOR shipping clerk; must be experienced, temperate, active, energetic, and thorough; prefer one who can eventually become a traveling salesman. Best references required. Salary moderate; give age and experience. Address K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION clerk. Call to-day between 3 and 6 p. m. K. 75 and 77 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROughly competent drug clerk. STOREY & PARKER, Halsted and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, WHO writes a good hand, for office work; salary $30 per month. Address, with references, K 94, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 OR 17 years old as invoice clerk. Must come well recommended. Address M 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN merchant tailor's store; one that will make himself useful, and can write a good hand. Address M 6, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS STAMP CUTTER. For particulars inquire of CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.

WANTED—20 MOLDERS; THOSE USED TO working on car-castings preferred; good wages and steady employment. Apply to JAS. CONNOLLY, Superintendent, 2282 De Kalb-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—JOB PRINTER, PERMANENT SITuation to a good job compositor and pressman. Address, with terms, SAM'L DODSWORTH & CO., Leavenworth, Kas.

WANTED—IN A FURNITURE-FACTORY IN the East, a capable man to take charge of doing the machine work; must understand working from drawings. Apply on Thursday (Feb. 26), afternoon at Palmer House, Chicago, for N. G. PATTERSON.

WANTED—A FEW CARRIAGE FINISHERS IN blacksmith shop. Apply in the rear. A. A. ABBOTT & CO., 300 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER TO GO INTO THE country. Apply between 9 and 10 at H. A. KOHN & BROS', Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER IN WHOLESALE house; must be a good mechanic, and willing to do other work. Good recommendations required. M 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR THE LARGEST coat-shop in Chicago. CLEMENT & SAYER, 430 Milwaukee-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GARDENER—IN A PLEASANT suburban place near the city, an active, energetic young man to take charge of garden, horses, etc. Address with age, nationality, and references, G 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN STABLE. Inquire at 377 West Randolph-st. JAS. D. BECKETT.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 MORE MINERS USED TO DRILL work; wages $1.75 and $2; free fare; 50 stonemasons at $2.25. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—$1 SAMPLES FREE, AND $10 a day guaranteed. Address, with stamp, Merrill Manufacturing Company, Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A PACKER IN WHOLESALE house; cabinetmaker preferred. Good recommendations required. M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD to do errands for a store. Must have good references. Apply between 9 and 10 at 236 South Clark.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO ACT AS correspondent and solicitor of a well-known special journal. Must produce first-class references. Address Box 158, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENTS, JOURNALISTS, and contributors for 41 salaried and piece-work vacancies. Manuscripts immediately placed if available to any publisher. Athenæum Bureau of Literature, 37 Park Row, New York.

WANTED—AGENTS—MEN IN SEARCH OF business will find our money-making scheme best of any; only small capital required; big pay certain; $1 samples free; no boys; no postals; send stamp for papers. Merrill Manufacturing Company, Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL book canvassers for city and country; extra inducements offered. Room 4, 194 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BOY ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING tools, for light work on metal; must be steady and reliable; steady work and increase of pay. Address K 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PANTRY BOY AT ANDERSON'S dining-room, 183 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS REtouching, printing, and toning; none but a good workman need apply. L. N. SCHMIDT, photographer, 302 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF business experience to travel. Good references required. Apply to FRED C. COOK, Room 6 (basement), 105 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

ROOMS—WITH BOARD—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, South Side. None need apply except those who are willing to pay well for first-class accommodations. Address H 50, Tribune office.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms with board, $4 to $5 per week; without board, $1 to $3.

241 OHIO-ST. — HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms with first-class board. References.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY ON NORTH SIDE; PLEASant double room with board; within ten minutes' walk of State and Madison-sts. Address K 88, Tribune office.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 81 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Down again; single room and board, $4 to $7. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50. Transients, $1 a day.

FARWELL HOUSE—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives or single gentlemen, can find well-furnished rooms and good board at the Farwell House, corner of Halsted and West Jackson-sts. Please call and examine rooms and prices.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR A LADY, AND TWO children 4 and 6 years old, immediately; West Side; terms must be reasonable. Address K 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE AND REspectable family by a gent of 25; must have room to self; will pay $5 in advance. Address K 87, Tribune.

BOARD—AND GOOD ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMIly on South Side, north of Fifteenth-st. Address K 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND 3 PARTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, on North Side, north of Chicago-av. preferred, for three adults. Address M 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND WARM, LIGHTED ROOM, BY A lady, east of Union Park; state terms. Address M 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A PRIvate family south of Thirty-ninth-st., convenient to Illinois Central trains. Terms moderate. Address M 48, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 122 Randolph-st., one door east of Clark. Old gold and silver bought for cash or exchanged; for sale, diamonds, watches, and jewelry 25 per cent less than store prices. Business confidential.

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates, without removal. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FOR SALE—14 SHARES EXPOSITION STOCK. Will sell cheap. Address M 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GILT-EDGE MORTGAGE FOR $4,000; secured by first-class suburban residence now worth $9,000. Address M 7, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal. J. C. & G. PARRY, 109 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at 7 per cent interest. CHASE & ADAMS, 184 La Salle-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

$600 WANTED ON AMPLE SECURITY—WILL pay good interest. No brokers. Address M 2, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION—TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS. Opening, posting, correcting, and closing books. ROGERS & REA, Room 9, 86 La Salle-st.

CIRCULARS AND WRAPPERS ADDRESSED. Have over 50,000 bona fide addresses of parties throughout United States and Canadas. Above can be obtained for a small commission on orders received, or will address from list for $1.75 per thousand; no pay asked till result is seen. Address M 5, Tribune office.

THE TURKISH, RUSSIAN, AND ELECTRIC bath-rooms at the Palmer House have been greatly enlarged, especially in the ladies' department, and are now very attractive. Try them.

WANTED—INFORMATION CONCERNING AN individual calling himself W. W. Bostwick, who resided in this city four or five years ago. Said Bostwick was at that time in the picture and steel-plate business. Will pay a liberal compensation for any information. Address M 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON IN GOOD location; state price. Address H G, 41 Kossuth.

100,000 CIGARS CHEAP. Will be sold by the case, or in lots to suit, at $14.50 and $15 per M in lots; $18 per M in lots for cash, fully guaranteed. Call and examine, or will send C. O. D. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 Lake-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID BY REturning overcoat and ulster taken from 74 State-st. Saturday last, and no questions asked.

LOST—IN McVICKER'S THEATRE, SUNDAY evening, Feb. 22, or on Madison-st., east to Cottage Grove-av., car, or in car, a black leather bag, containing two handkerchiefs and card with name and residence of owner. Return and receive reward.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COMPLETE MACHINERY for cotton-batting factory, twelve machines, at your price. DUFFY, 248 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SET OF UNIVERSAL MOLDING bits that have been used but little; about 100 numbers. Address G 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN COOK; one capable of acting as housekeeper when required; also a German or English laundress. Best reference required. Apply at 604 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good wages to the right girl. 712 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GERMAN girl to do general housework. 334 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a private family. 987 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL or second work in a private family. Call at 146 Canalport-av.

WANTED—AT 173 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., A girl to do general housework in a private family of three; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE at Krueger's restaurant, 204 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 48 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 586 MONROE-ST., A GIRL FOR general housework. German preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Reference required. 114 Wabash-av., second floor.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call at 335 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 461 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR American girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply to-day at store, 455 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS DRESSmaker. Apply after 9. 887 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO WASH towels, sheets, etc., at the Turkish Baths, Palmer House, 36 Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG LADY OF refinement, who resides with her parents, and is familiar with figures. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, Room A, 170 State-st.

WANTED—BINDERY GIRLS, CORNER OF LINcoln and Wrightwood-avs. Good wages and steady work. Apply at bindery, or 84 Madison-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO DO RETOUCHING. L. N. SCHMIDT, photographer, 302 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO BROTHERS (18 and 23 years) just arrived from Ireland, in stores or warehouse; well used to office work; no objection to manual labor; would separate if necessary. Can be well recommended and give small security if required. Moderate salary expected. K 82, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant, or to do other office work, by a man of experience; moderate salary. Address K 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN thoroughly posted in the hide and tallow trade; fully competent to manage any department of the business. Address M 8, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CUStom cutter; several years' experience in New York City. References. Address G 5, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PLATER AND practical electric and chemical bronzer of 15 years' experience. Best of references furnished. Address L 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER; UNDERstands green-houses and hot-houses, and all sorts of plants; willing to work. Address K 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—BY GOOD steady book and job printer. Ten years' references. Would go West if made an object. M 209, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN the hardware business, city or country; is a practical tinner and understands the business thoroughly; seven years' experience. First-class references. Address M 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM cutter is open for an engagement. The highest testimonials given. Address K 89, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman to do general teaming or take care of horses. Please call at 50 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; IS A first-class driver and groom; obliging; single man. The best of city references. Address K 92, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Englishman as coachman or gardener. Best of references. Address K 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A SINGLE RIG, in wholesale store or factory. Address No. 59 Cramer-st. A. MULLER.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG MAN of 17, Swede, just from the old country, wants to learn the blacksmith trade; pay not so much an object as a chance to learn the trade thoroughly. Address K 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER AS PRIVATE or public waiter. Can furnish good references. Call or address M 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION OF TRUST BY a gentleman of 25. Has $1,000 to deposit as security. Address K 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SOLICITOR (WITH some office work) by a gentleman of 12 years' experience in life and fire insurance. Good references. Address H, care of City Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED life and fire insurance man in office or field. M 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or housework in a small family. Good reference. 130 North Ada-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in an American family. Good references. Call at 423 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable Swedish girls to do second or general housework. 150 Townsend-st., down stairs. Call on Tuesday. Please don't send any postal-card.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or general housework in a small family. Call at 19 South Green-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSmaker; will work in families for $1 per week; can make children's clothes. Address K 83, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED of good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUKE'S office, 305 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED OR WITHout furniture—The two-story and basement house 20 Groveland Park-av., two minutes from the Thirty-first-st. station of Illinois Central Railroad, and same distance from street cars; all modern improvements, including gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; rent reasonable. Inquire at house.

West Side.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE WITH 11 ROOMS AND good barn, 101 Ashland-av. Parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor. Immediate possession. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 324 CARROLL-AV., NEAR ASHland-av., 10 rooms; all modern improvements; newly painted and papered. Rent, $40. J. C. McCORD, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS ON WINCHESTER-AV., near Van Buren-st.; 1st floor, $24; 2d floor, $16. GIBBS & CALKINS, 147 La Salle-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS IN BUILDING 18, 18, and 20 Third-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., suitable for small family. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished. Very cheap, at 73 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—85 AND 87 DEARBORN-ST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms. Terms moderate.

North Side.

TO RENT—315—FIRST FLOOR 333 BELDEN-AV. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH asphalt floor, 18 and 18 Third-av.; also front on extension of Dearborn-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. Power easily available. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SECOND AND THIRD floors store 230 and 232 Wabash-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORES ON State, Lake, Dearborn, and Clark-sts. Three floors on State-st., near Lake. Second floor, Clark, near corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av. Several lofts, with or without power. 90 Washington-st., basement.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTed rooms for manufacturing, power and elevator. A. E. BISHOP, 8 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT MARCH 1, A nicely furnished house, by a family of four adults, not farther south than Twenty-second-st., or if on North Side, east of Clark-st., and convenient to business. Must have all modern improvements. Best of care guaranteed. References furnished as to responsibility, etc. Will pay a fair rent promptly in advance. State location and rent. Address K 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, 5 or 6 rooms on North Side, south of Division-st., for light housekeeping. K 97, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT room in a quiet and strictly private family, distant not more than one mile from the Court-House, by a single gentleman. References furnished. State price of room per month; if board can also be given, then state in addition the price per week thereafter. To insure attention give full particulars and address immediately M 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF FOUR UNFURnished rooms, North or South Side; rent not to exceed $16 per month. City references given. Address M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR lady, convenient to State and Randolph-sts.; rent must be reasonable and location respectable. Address immediately M 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT 8 rooms, on North Side; also, houses, flats, and cottages in all parts of the city. H. A. SAALFELD, Room 15 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—BOARDING STABLE wanted near Twenty-second-st., east of State, suitable for 10 or 12 horses and half a dozen carriages, and adapted for boarding horses. Address M 22, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CYLINDER DESK, A. H. Anderson's make. 107 South Clark-st.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

L. O. Dana, St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

J. J. Blower, Topeka, Kas., is at the Palmer.

F. M. Bradshaw, of Kenosha, is at the Gardner.

Dr. A. Springer, Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

Dr. A. B. Way, Lansing, Mich., is at the Tremont.

Judge A. H. Hebard, St. Louis, is at the Tremont.

J. M. Woolworth, Omaha, is at the Grand Pacific.

William Reddick, Ottawa, is at the Grand Pacific.

Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Ill., is at the Palmer.

M. Barash, Colorado Springs, Colo., is at the Palmer.

The Rev. Philip Krohn, Troy, N. Y., is at the Tremont.

Thomas H. Gilbert, Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the Tremont.

Richard Henderson, Anchor Line of steamships, New York, is at the Sherman.

A. P. Swineford, Superintendent Peninsular Railroad, Marquette, is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, Superintendent Northern Insane Asylum, Elgin, is at the Sherman.

Maurice Grau and the leading artists of the French opera company are at the Grand Pacific.

E. C. Cole denies peremptorily that he is a candidate for Alderman from the Eleventh Ward.

George E. Merchant, General Superintendent Dakota Southern Railroad, Sioux City, Ia., is at the Palmer.

United States Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday en route home.

Gen. J. A. McDonald, Superintendent of the Post-Office, has returned to the city and is domiciled at the Gardner.

The Union Veteran Club failed to hold a meeting last evening on account of the Parnell-Dillon demonstration.

Charles B. Peck, General Manager, J. C. James, Chief Engineer, Northwestern Grand Trunk Railroad, are at the Tremont.

R. B. Angus, President St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, and James J. Hill, Superintendent, St. Paul, are at the Grand Pacific.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was at 8 a. m., 35 degrees; 10 a. m., 37; 12 m., 39; 2 p. m., 39; 4 p. m., 38; 6 p. m., 38; 8 p. m., 40. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.54; 8 p. m., 29.60.

E. P. Wright, Cleveland; O. H. Booth, Mansfield; C. O. Rowe, Pittsburg; George T. Williams, Cincinnati; and John F. Wallick, Indianapolis, Division Superintendents Western Union Telegraph, are at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. C. Graham, the physician who attended Annie Helgerson, the would-be suicide, and who brought suit against Max Scherer, who called him, for his fee, was defeated in his case, Justice Wilson rendering a judgement for the defendant.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company held yesterday morning, it was decided that the rate of towing at the opening of navigation should be 30 per cent off the tariff rates. The Company have purchased a new tug, the M. Shields, and now have a line of twelve boats.

The Citizens' Independent Club of the Tenth Ward met last evening at 155 West Randolph street. A resolution was proposed and adopted abolishing the dues and initiation fees and allowing all to join who feel disposed without payment of money. A number of new members were admitted.

Peter Mandernach, of No. 77 Wright street, an employé in Carlson & Jackson's furniture-factory, No. 186 North Wells street, had his right hand badly mangled yesterday afternoon by a circular-saw. Dr. Cunningham, who attended him, found it necessary to amputate the index and middle fingers at the second joints.

Anton Terring, of No. 330 Milwaukee avenue, in getting off the front platform of Milwaukee avenue car No. 168, at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell, and had his left leg crushed above the ankle beneath the wheels. A physician advised him to go to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and thither he was taken at his own request.

Sunday evening Richard Stellar, 56 years of age, was knocked down at the intersection of De Koven and Halsted streets by a horse and buggy, driven by some person unknown. The wheels passed over his chest, bruising and injuring him internally. He was taken to his home, No. 234 De Koven street, and attended by Dr. Stebalts.

The Committee on Main Drainage of the Citizens' Association invite all who feel an interest in that important subject to meet them Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m. at the Rooms, 35 Merchants' Building. The interest desplayed at the last meeting induces the belief that there are many others who would like to express their views, and all such are requested to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Keith gave last evening a "parlor conference," there being present Messrs. R. R. McBurney, of New York City, H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, and H. H. Forsyth, of Chicago, members of the International Committee, Y. M. C. A., and Messrs. R. C. Morse, of New York, and R. Weidensall, of Chicago, General and Western Secretaries of the International Committee. There was a goodly number present at this semi-religious gathering, and sociability formed no small feature of the evening.

A horse attached to a light wagon belonging to Mandel Brothers took fright and ran away at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon from in front of their dry-goods store. In front of No. 142 State street it collided with a horse and buggy belonging to Tobey & Booth, driven by Nicholas Johnson, and demolished the buggy. At Monroe street the runaway managed to capsize one of Wurster's pop-wagons, and also demolished that, and scattered the contents upon the pavement. The runaway was stopped a little further on before doing any more damage.

The certificate-holders of the Beehive Bank are circulating a petition for the removal of the Receiver, S. D. Ward, on the ground that his bond is not sufficient to cover the amount of his collections. It is stated that he has collected from $60,000 to $75,000 on mortgages which were made to secure the certificates issued by the bank, which money he is holding pending the result of litigation between the certificate-holders and the general depositors, the former claiming that this money should be paid over to them, while the depositors claim that it should be divided among all the creditors alike. The matter was decided in the Appellate Court, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where it is now pending. No charge is made again Mr. Ward's honesty—simply that his bond is not large enough.

A contractor named Kempster, engaged upon a block of new buildings at the corner of Western and Park avenues, rushed terror-stricken to the West Lake Street Station at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to report that his workmen were being prevented from working by a large and boisterous gang of Union workmen, who demanded that $2.50 be paid instead of $1.75. The police who went to the scene found about forty men standing about, all of whom had gone to the corner in answer to an advertisement, and claimed to be patiently waiting in the hope that the contractor would come to his senses and pay the Union rates of $2.50 per day. They dispersed when directed to do so, but were evidently enraged at the contractor for calling upon the police, and hence two officers remained there to guard against further interference.

THE REV. JASON F. WALKER.

Information was received in this city yesterday of the death, at Topeka, Kas., on Friday evening last, of the Rev. Jason F. Walker, well known among the Episcopal clergy and laity of Chicago through his former connection as Rector with Calvary Church for several years. Mr. Walker was a man of fine scholarly attainments; of genial and attractive qualities to those who knew him well; of vigorous mental powers, with the faculty of addressing his pulpit discourses equally to the understanding and the heart. He was about 60 years of age at the time of his death, and his life had been varied with a chain of interesting experences and incidents. After graduating from a Vermont college, the years of his early manhood were passed as teacher and tutor. His first ministerial connection was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which he subsequently withdrew, and identified himself with the Unitarian denomination, in which he held for some time a pastoral charge at St. Joseph, Mo., Detroit, and, if we mistake not, in one or two other localities in the West. But this faith—or rather, this "lack of faith," as he expressed it—was not congenial to his nature, and he sought rest and content in the Protestant Episcopal communion, into which he was received and ordained as a priest by the then Bishop of Michigan. After holding one or more parochial charges in that diocese, the last being at Lansing, Mr. Walker was in 1872 called to the Rectorship of Calvary Church in this city, which he resigned on account of failing health. In the hope of an improvement in this respect he accepted a call to Rochester, Minn., but was forced to seek relief for his pulmonary difficulties in Colorado. The parish at Colorado Springs gave him a call, and he remained there until once more compelled by illness to change his location. His latest ministerial labors were performed at Topeka, where a period of physical debility was followed by acute inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, from which he died on Friday last. The remains have been taken to Minnesota for interment. Mr. Walker leaves a wife and several adult children, one of the latter, a daughter, being engaged as teacher in Bishop Whipple's school at Faribault, Minn., and a son, Mr. Frank C. Walker, well known in Chicago musical circles, who is the present *Sir Joseph Porter* in the Chicago Church Choir Pinafore Company.

THE HUFSISE CASE.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at No. 714 Halsted street upon Mrs. Mary H. Thomas, who was burned to death by her clothing catching fire while she was attempting to light the kitchen fire with kerosene. An inquest was also held at the County Hospital upon Mathias Hufsise, 52 years of age, who died of a fracture of the skull, the result of being struck by a brick thrown by Herman Zehler during a quarrel at Richard Steineke's pretzel bakery. The full story of the affray, together with the subsequent developments, have been given from time to time in this paper, and there was nothing new to record in the testimony heard yesterday by the Coroner's jury. The verdict stated the facts, and recommended that Zehler be held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Christina, the eldest daughter of the deceased, whose desire to marry Zehler was the cause of the quarrel and the subsequent killing, retains her affection for her father's slayer, and thinks her lover only acted in self-defense. And, in fact, the only bad point against the young man is that he is unable to give a concise version of his side of the story, owing to a bad habit of stammering, and also that when he threw the brick he was in no immediate danger at the hands of Hufsise, who was, in fact, the aggressor.

Zehler having been rearrested yesterday forenoon at the house of his sister, on West Randolph street, was turned over to the authorities, and sent to the County Jail. A gentleman living at No. 286 North Wells street, who supposes Zehler to be his nephew, has taken an interest in the case, and should the prisoner prove to be a relative he will aid him pecuniarily in his defense.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Collector Harvey and Gen. McDowell, the Superintendent of the new Custom-House, are expected back from Washington this morning.

C. B. Hoffman, who is charged by the revenue officers with being the proprietor of the illicit still at Crown Point, Ind., appeared before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning and gave bail in $800 for examination Thursday morning.

Gen. McDowell's visit to Washington was so timed as to meet all the contractors for the building. They consulted together, and made concessions on all sides, so that the different work is now harmonized in the interest of the early completion of the building.

Following are the dutiable goods received yesterday: Grommes & Ullrich, 66 packages brandy; Field, Leiter & Co., 10 bales bagging, 94 cases dry goods, 4 cases woolens, 30 cases dry goods; P. H. South, 1 case dry goods; H. A. Kohn & Bro., 3 cases dry goods; C. M. Linington, 1 case needles; F. W. Hayne & Co., 40 casks ale, 5 octaves gin; Tolman & King, 3 octaves brandy; A. & C. J. Hofer & Co., 120 tons pig-iron; O. R. Keith & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Julius Bauer & Co., 11 cases musical instruments; J. T. Relling & Co., 1 case books. It being a holiday there was no business done and consequently no collections made.

At the Post-Office, new Government Building, United States Marshal's office, and in the District Court, no attention was paid to the holiday, but work went on in the usual routine. The Sub-Treasury and Custom-House were closed all day. The Internal Revenue Department shut up shop at noon. Phil Hoyne was left in solitary grandeur during the whole day, and the type-writer for once was comparatively quiet.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A NEW SECRET ORGANIZATION.

For some time past readers of the evening papers have doubtless noticed advertisements something like this:

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    2|22
     |1200
       7:30
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Many supposed that they were inserted by some lottery concern, and were notices to a few in the "ring" that they should, on a certain day, "guess" numbers which they were able to figure out by a key. It appears, however, that the "ads" emanate from a secret order known as the "Knights of Labor," and are intended to tell the different lodges of the hour of meeting for consultation as to measures to be acted upon.

It had long been a mystery to most of the members of the Trade and Labor Council why there should be dissensions between the Streeter and Morgan factions, and the latter finally withdrew and formed a rival organization. The "Knights of Labor," is composed of men who are ambitious to "run" their different unions, and who also deemed it necessary to "run" the Trade and Labor Council. To this end the different assemblies (that is what the lodges are called) sent delegates who claimed admission on the ground that they represented trade societies. Thus, Assembly No. 400, made up largely of printers, sent delegates purporting to be from a society called "Amalgamated Workingmen"; Assembly No. 828, representing themselves as the "Sons of Vulcan"; No. 1,200, as the "Sons of Adam"; No. 711, as the "Brothers of Lafayette," etc., etc. Under these circumstances the regular trades-unionists found themselves in a hopeless minority. Nothing could be passed in the Trades' Council unless it was first indorsed by the "Knights," and others who wished purely labor matters to be acted on were bulldozed and sat down on until they determined to stand it no longer. They therefore withdrew, and issued a call for a meeting of representatives of regular trades-unions to form a new Council, from which representatives of secret societies and other than regular trades-unions were excluded.

The existence of the "Knights of Labor" has only lately become known in this city, although the members of the different trades-unions have often wondered how it was that certain ones in their unions always acted together on a matter brought up, and were ready to bulldoze and gag any opponent of their schemes. The discovery of this "ring" has created unbounded indignation among the trade-unionists of the city, and the "Knights" are bitterly denounced by them.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The County Treasurer's office was closed yesterday, although a few of the employés were about the place most of the day.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, Herman Lang pleaded guilty to forgery and was remanded for sentence. Edward Brown, Nicholas Redmond, and Moses Redmond pleaded guilty to driving away a horse. Sentence was suspended in the case of the Redmonds, and Brown was remanded. Thomas Dunton was tried for larceny, and the trial was not concluded.

The Grand Jury held a session of about four hours yesterday, and heard seven cases, of which three were true bills, two no bills, and two were passed. It was understood that among the cases was that of the Rhonow murder, in which "Redney" Burns and "Nibsey" Payne were charged with being the guilty parties. About a year ago, Theodore Weber, now deceased, and Edmund Jüssen undertook to get Henry Greenebaum indicted before the Grand Jury, but failed, there not being, in the estimation of the jurors, sufficient evidence to warrant the indictment. Jüssen afterward wrote a letter to Attorney-General Devens, in Washington, in which he stated that Mr. Greenebaum had stolen from the depositors of his bank sufficient money to enable him to buy up all the Grand Juries in Cook County. One of the members of the present Grand Jury was also a member of the Grand Jury at the time Greenebaum was brought before it. It is now said that Mr. Jüssen will be called before this jury, and will be asked to prove the assertion which he made in his letter to Gen. Devens, and which was read before the Congressional Committee sent to investigate Greenebaum's affairs in Chicago.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Health Officer's report for the week ending Saturday shows that 175 nuisances were abated and 9,580 pounds of unwholesome meat were condemned.

All the city offices were closed yesterday by order of the City Council, to afford the employés opportunity to celebrate Washington's Birthday. The public were greatly inconvenienced thereby, but the Aldermen cared not. The usual number of persons were around to pay their water tax and to get out building or burial permits, but all save those who called for the latter went off disappointed, and will have to call again.

Two new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, one from No. 86 West Van Buren street and one from No. 767 Wabash avenue. The first case was a married woman, and she followed the example of the man Quinn, a few weeks ago, who hailed from the same number, and walked out to the Small-Pox Hospital and gave herself up. Her name could not be learned. The other case was Dr. T. H. Osbourn, a recent graduate of Hahnemann Medical College. He was taken to the hospital, but it could not be learned where he became infected,—in fact, he did not know himself. In both cases the necessary precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

A NEW CREMATORY.

New York, Feb. 23.—Louis Becker, a wealthy resident of Union Hall, and proprietor of Weehawken Cemetery, has under advisement plans and specifications for the construction of a crematory. Mr. Becker thinks favorably of the project, and he has the aid and influence of several prominent scientific men of this city.

Wysox, Bradford Co., Pa.—*Messrs. Morgan & Allen, 59 John street, New York City*—Dear Sirs: I find the "Constitution Water" an excellent remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended. I have used a considerable of it in my practice with entire success. I have on hand a case of enlarged prostate gland, with irritability of the neck of the bladder, which I cannot relieve with anything as well as Constitution Water. You will please send me one half dozen bottles by express, C. O. D., as soon as possible, as the druggists at Towanda have none at present. I expect you to make the usual discount which you make to druggists and physicians. Direct to Oliver D. Styles, M. D.
Ask your druggist for it.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

THE COURTS.

The State Savings Bank and Its Calumet Bonds.

An Important Elevator Case—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK.

In the case of the State Savings Bank, the Receiver filed a petition yesterday stating that among the assets of the institution are 310 of the first-mortgage bonds of the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company, par value $1,000 each, all dated Sept. 1, 1875, and due in five years with 9 per cent interest; also, 3,503 shares of full-paid capital stock of the Company, par value $100 each. The principal and a large amount of interest are due on the bonds. He has received from J. Otis Wetherbee the following offer:

Chicago, Feb. 23.—*To the Hon. L. B. Otis, Receiver of the State Savings Institution*: I propose, on behalf of myself and others whom I represent at Boston, to purchase from you 310 first-mortgage bonds of the Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company with the coupons attached, also 3,503 shares of the capital stock of said Company of $100 each, making $350,300 of stock in all, at its face ($350,300), and to pay for said bonds, coupons, and stock what is due and payable upon said bonds and coupons, according to their tenor, and $10 per share upon said stock; payment to be made upon delivery of bonds, coupons, and stock after the sale shall have been approved by the Circuit Court of Cook County. Yours very truly,
J. Otis Wetherbee, by Geo. W. Smith, his attorney.

The Receiver was authorized to offer these bonds and this stock for sale to the highest bidder for cash, such sale to be made not less than ten days from the present time at the office of the Receiver, notice to be given by publication five times, and if no better bid is made than that of Mr. Wetherbee, then the bonds and stock are to be sold to him.

AN ELEVATOR CASE.

Judge Smith is hearing an important test question in the case of H. H. Shufeldt & Co. vs. J. D. Buckingham, proprietor of the Illinois Central Elevator. This is a suit to recover storage which was paid between 1871 and 1877 on grain which plaintiffs purchased and took out of the defendant's warehouse. The ground of the claim for recovery is that the law required all warehousemen to take out licenses and give a bond; that the defendant did not take out a license nor give any bond, but prosecuted its business in violation of law, and that all payments for storage might be recovered back on the ground that such business was illegal. The question of the validity of the law requiring warehousemen to take out licenses and to be governed by the rates of storage prescribed by the law was litigated in the Courts of this State, and finally taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where its constitutionality and validity were upheld. The decision was rendered early in 1877, and in March of that year the elevator men all took out licenses. The plaintiffs claim that the whole amount of storage received by the defendant was received when he was doing business illegally, and can be recovered back. The amount directly involved in this suit is about $5,000, but a number of other similar cases are pending. The whole number of bushels of grain received here by the elevators between 1871 and 1877 was 380,666,723, on which the advertised rates were three and one-half cents a bushel for forty-five days, while the legal rate was two and one-half cents for the same length of time. Shufeldt & Westover appear for plaintiffs and Gen. J. H. Thompson and J. N. Jewett for the defendant.

DIVORCES.

William Albert Gaines filed his bill yesterday against his wife Joana, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Etta Oaks asked for a divorce from Jacob Oaks on the ground of cruelty.

And Frances S. Brinkworth charges that her husband, Henry Brinkworth, has been guilty of beating, kicking, and choking her more than the law allows, so that it will be dangerous for her to live longer with him.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Louis Guthrie from Elizabeth Guthrie on the ground of desertion.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a divorce to Caroline O. Rogers from Edward P. Rogers on the ground of adultery.

ITEMS.

All the State Court Judges but Gary and Smith adjourned at noon yesterday in honor of the day.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued yesterday to Schuyler R. Ingham.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Charles O. French filed a bill yesterday against the Standard Manufacturing Company to prevent it from using an improvement in sewing-machines issued April 12, 1859, to W. C. Hicks.

Matthew Gottfried and John F. T. Holbeck filed a bill against the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company to restrain it from using their patent for pitching barrels.

STATE COURTS.

Frankie D. Dibble, wife of William H. Dibble, filed a petition stating that her husband deserted her last Wednesday with the avowed intention of never returning to her, and left the State. She has one child, Charles, 21 months old, who is now in the care either of her husband's mother, Elizabeth Thompson, or sister, Lillie Dibble, and they refuse to surrender him. At the time her husband deserted her and the child was taken from her, petitioner was confined to her bed in childbirth. She now asks for a writ of habeas corpus to get possession of her boy.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Josephine E. Whaley letters of administration, with the will annexed, were issued to George W. Lyon and Philmenia J. Emmons, and their bond for $3,000 was approved.

In the estate of Konrad Treuschz, the will was proven, letters of administration were issued to Margareth Treuschz, and her bond for $1,300 was approved.

In the estate of Frederick Schueltler et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Charles Schuettler, and his bond for $800 was approved.

In the estate of Huldah Nute letters of administration were issued to Ansel K. Townsend, and his bond for $1,400 was approved.

In the estate of Charles Granger letters of administration were issued to Nettie Granger, and her bond for $10,000 was approved.

In the estate of Frederick Weil letters of administration were issued to John C. Stoelke, and his bond for $10,000 was approved.

In the estate of Nathan Wood letters of administration were issued to David Wood, and his bond for $4,000 was approved.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the County Court yesterday the trial of Patrick Harsett took place for a debt of $599.30, claimed by Ezra B. McCagg and Lavin C. Fuller. Judgment for plaintiffs in full amount of damages asked for.

Valentine Rush vs. William Voght and Reinhardt Hagenan, for debt; amount of claim $900. Judgement for $255.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. William M. Devine and the County of Cook; condemnation suit. The case was tried by jury and occupied all the afternoon, going to the jury last evening.

THE CALL.

Judge Drummond—In chambers.

Judge Blodgett—992, 993, 994, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1,001, 1,002, 1,003, 1,006, 1,007, 1,008, 1,011, 1,012, 1,013, 1,014, 1,015, 1,016, 1,017, 1,019, 1,020, 1,021, 1,022, 1,025, 1028, 1,029, 1,030, 1,032, 1,039, 1,040, 1,041, 1,044, 1,047. No. 960, Tagg vs. Wolfson, on trial.

Appellate Court—Motions.

Judge Gary—341 to 393, inclusive, except 376 and 386. No case on trial.

Judge Smith—No preliminary call. Peremptory call 633, 640, 650, 654, 655, 656, 662, 664. No. 639, Shufeldt vs. Buckingham, on trial.

Judge Rogers—Set case, 2,143, Carlson vs. Lindberg, and calendar Nos. 74 to 78, inclusive. No case on trial.

Judge Moran—16 and 56 to 80, inclusive, except 64, 65, 67, 71, 72, and 74. No case on trial.

Judge Tuley—2, 3, and 4. No. 1 on hearing.

Judge Barnum—Contested motions.

Judge Jameson—Nos. 260, 261, 262, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 332, 370, and 749.

Judge Loomis—Condemnation cases. Calendar Nos. 1,085, 1,099, 1,102, 1,112, 1,113, 1,114, 1,118, 1,119, 1,121, 1,122, 1,123, 1,124, 1,125, and 1,126.

JUDGMENTS.

Superior Court—Confessions — Emiline P. Wallace vs. Willard F. Wallace and George J. Russell, $1,000.

Judge Smith—Emil Dietzsch, use, etc., vs. James D. Kline, the George E. White Hardwood Lumber Company, and Thomas P. Gollman, $1,000.

Circuit Court—Confessions—Franz Barthen vs. Lorenz Singer and Moritz Neef, $75.

POLITICAL NEWS.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Feb. 23.—A good deal of political figuring and intriguing has been going on here this winter, which has probably been stimulated by the approaching Presidential election, and last week was quite eventful by reason of the authoritative statement that two more gentlemen were "in the hands of their friends" as candidates for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. This announcement is not at all premature, for the reason (1) that next winter the seat now occupied in the United States Senate by the Hon. Angus Cameron will become vacant by the expiration of his full term of service, and his successor is to be chosen; (2) one-half of the State Senators now in their seats will hold over, and help to determine the question of Senatorship, and they cannot be manipulated too early; and (3) a very active and popular candidate for the office is already in the field in the person of the Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Madison. The authoritative announcement that Senator Cameron would be a candidate for reëlection to the seat he now holds had the effect to bring the Hon. Philetus Sawyer to the front also as a candidate. That gentleman was here last week in close and confidential conference with his political and personal friends, and the result is that we have now three pronounced candidates for United States Senator in Wisconsin, all good men and stalwart Republicans,—Sawyer, Keyes, and Cameron. Your correspondent places them according to their respective ages, and without regard to their Senatorial prospects.

SENATOR CAMERON,

the sitting member, was elected in 1875, under very peculiar circumstances. A successor to Matt H. Carpenter was to be chosen, and his public course had given so much dissatisfaction to the Republicans of Wisconsin that eighteen members of the Wisconsin Legislature refused to vote for his reëlection, and they finally united with the Democrats and elected Mr. Cameron. Mr. Carpenter had received the caucus nomination, and Mr. Cameron was cordially in favor of Carpenter's election. He (Cameron) was finally persuaded to accept the office himself, and was elected as the coalition candidate, receiving 51 Democratic and 18 bolting Republican votes, to 62 straight Republican votes for Carpenter. Mr. Cameron's fidelity to Republican principles had never been questioned; he made no pledges incompatible with his party fealty, and just what the Democratic party gained by deserting their own caucus candidate for Senator (Gen. E. S. Bragg, now representing the Fifth District in Congress) and helping to elect Cameron, is something that no one of them has been able to find out to this day. But the circumstances of Cameron's election were not calculated to please Mr. Carpenter's friends, and they have taken pains to belittle him in every possible manner. His candidacy now will invite criticism as to the manner of discharging his duty to the country and to the Republican party during his six years' term of service, and his friends point to his public acts with pride and gratification. His experience of one full term is in his favor, and it has always been the custom to reëlect a faithful and efficient Republican Senator. Judge Doolittle served twelve years, Judge Howe served eighteen years, and Mr Carpenter would have been reëlected in 1875 in place of Cameron if it had not been for his indiscretions. Mr. Cameron's friends will insist upon that rule being adhered to at the next election.

COL. E. W. KEYES

is also a candidate, as he was against Howe and Carpenter at the last session. In that contest Mr. Keyes was for a long time the leading candidate, but he was finally beaten on the ninety-eighth ballot by a break in Howe's forces, and enough of his supporters going over to Carpenter to elect him. It is unfortunate for Mr. Keyes and he was for ten years the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and in a position to make and unmake a good many men,—Senators, Governors, State officers, Congressmen, Postmasters, and so on to the end of the long chapter. Many of those whom he forced from obscurity to prominence seem to have forgotten that Keyes held the ladder on which they climbed aloft, while those whom he relegated to private life still live to avenge themselves on the "Boss" whenever the opportunity presents itself. On the other hand, Mr. Keyes greatly strengthened himself with his party by going on the stump last fall and making a very thorough and efficient canvass in favor of the Republican ticket. I see that an alleged newspaper in Chicago asserts that Mr. Keyes has the credit of rescuing the State from the hands of the Democrats while he was Chairman of the Central Committee. This is a mistake. It was during the time Mr. Keyes was Chairman that the State was twice lost to the Republicans in eighteen years,—first in 1873, and again in 1875, except the candidate for Governor.

The friends of Col. Keyes insist that he is much stronger now than last winter, and they will do all they can to secure his election next year. He has the advantage of being on the ground and watching all the maneuvres that are made, and the disadvantage of being held responsible for much that happens in and around the Legislature that he is innocent of as an unborn child.

The last candidate to enter the field is

THE HON. PHILETUS SAWYER,

of Oshkosh. Mr. Keyes and Mr. Cameron, and all the rest of the boys, will find him a troublesome customer, and there must be some pooling of issues to keep "the old man" from knocking down the Senatorial persimmon. He was ten years in Congress from the district now represented by Gabe Bouck, and, while he "is no orator as Brutus is," he made one of the most efficient and industrious members of Congress that was ever sent from Wisconsin. He has many elements of strength, and now that he has yielded to the urgent solicitation of his friends to be a candidate, he will win the high prize if he can. He is popular with his party, knows all the ins and outs of politics, and has got a big "bar'l." While in Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and always got "big money" appropriated for that illustrious humbug called "the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement." Mr. Sawyer expects also to administer on the political estate of ex-Senator T. O. Howe, whom he has always supported.

OTHER CANDIDATES.

These are the three principal candidates in the field; but of course there will be others. No less than three of our present delegation in Congress rather intended to be found standing carelessly around in the place where Senatorial lightning will be expected to strike next winter, but they are likely to have trouble enough to get back to Washington as members of the House, without making an effort to roost higher. There seems to be now a general determination on the part of their constituencies to retire the whole delegation in Congress,—Democrats as well as Republicans,—and to give some other deserving and talented gentlemen a chance to distinguish themselves.

Gov. Smith, who carried the State last fall by a larger majority than either Lincoln or Grant, has given out that he will not be a candidate for the United States Senate, owing to the fact that both he and Senator Carpenter reside in Milwaukee. However, if the Keyes-Cameron-Sawyer conflict gets so hot as to require a compromise candidate, Gov. Smith will be found to be within easy reach, and he is too good a soldier not to obey orders. The situation at present is decidedly mixed.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 23.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Ninth District will be held at Frankfort, Ind., on Wednesday, the 25th inst. A large delegation will go from this place. At this meeting the time and place for holding the Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress will be selected. As this is the first Convention since the Democratic gerrymander and new counties have been put into the district, considerable interest is felt as to where the Convention shall be held. Congressman Myers, of Anderson, is anxious for another term, and Mr. Orth's friends will probably bring him forward. The delegation from this county will seek to have the nominating convention held here. In addition to fixing the time and place, the meeting on the 25th will choose the district delegates to represent them in the National Republican Convention, and also a member of the State Central Committee for the Ninth District.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Feb. 20.—A prominent Democrat of this city is authority for the statement that the contest between Gray and Landers for the Gubernatorial nomination is becoming very earnest, with chances that the Convention will be about evenly divided in its choice. Gray's strength, he says, is with Democratic county officers whom he has taken occasion to favor as much as possible, and in return they are expected to control their counties in his interest. On the other hand, he claims that Landers is more popular with the people, and that he is now working among them for the purpose of weakening the influence of the county officials. With regard to Gen. Manson he says there can no longer be any doubt of his candidacy, and he charges that the recent letter in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* denunciatory of Gray was in Manson's interest. Jephtha D. New, he says, is not an aggressive candidate, but he assumes the position of a probable dark horse, believing that a compromise between Gray and Landers is impossible, and that rather than see Gray nominated Landers will withdraw in New's favor. Manson's candidacy is strenuously opposed by the present State officers, for the reason that it is likely to injure their own chances of succession. But the old General is making a very aggressive fight on the sly, and is said to be confident of success in case Gray and Landers are compelled to withdraw. Manson's friends claim that his soldier's record is as honorable as Gray's, while he has never in his life been anything but a consistent member of the Democratic party. Gray, on the contrary, was an intensely earnest Republican up to 1872, being one of the leading State Senators who obtained the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. This is not a savory record to the mossy Democrats of Indiana, and Mr. Landers, as well as Gen. Manson, is making himself very useful in making known these former acts of the Lieutenant-Governor. The contest now going on in the Democratic party, therefore, is a lively one, to say the least, and the outcome of it cannot be anticipated with any certainty.

IOWA CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Iowa City, Ia., Feb. 23.—The Republican City Convention was held this evening, at which A. C. Younkin was nominated for Mayor, H. H. Seeley for Treasurer, Joe A. Edwards for City Attorney, and C. F. Clarke for Assessor.

COMMUNIST SWINTON.

Mr. John Swinton, of the New York "Sun," Would Like to See Victoria Guillotined—A Red-Hot Communist Speech.

New York, Feb. 23.—At the inquiry-meeting of the Social Labor party last night, John Swinton, a well-known citizen, proposed such an equitable distribution of the goods of this life as would secure every man's welfare. The accursed system in existence had, he contended, so branded men that their souls were gone. As a means of effecting an equitable distribution of property, they should, by political, peaceful, and legal methods, get possession of the agencies and powers of government,—the executive, legislative, and judicial, the legislative governing both the others. "In case of a woman who spends £475,000 a year (alluding to Queen Victoria) on her own and her household expenses, while a portion of her people are starving, I would guillotine her. I would have a court convened at Hyde Park, consisting of twelve Irish paupers, who would try her for her life and cut her head off. The Republic of Switzerland lasted for 700 years, and nobody in Switzerland had ever feared despotism, because every man, or nearly every man, there owned a piece of land, and because all of them held in their hands a rifle and ballot. Men so accoutred never dreaded a despotism."

Swinton thought much of Parnell, and his sister, Fannie Parnell, had written a book, in a preface to which her brother had taken ground which no Socialist could object to.

Swinton also spoke approvingly of Denis Kearney. Swinton put Bismarck down as the great regicide of the age, for he had dethroned more Kings than any man since Napoleon I. Swinton said that the Nihilist platform was the most noble that had ever been put before any party.

PRINCE CARNIVAL.

The Masquerade Ball of the Turn-Gemeinde at the North Side Hall.

The Chicago Turn-Gemeinde held their annual masquerade ball yesterday evening at their hall on North Clark street, the occasion, which is always the event of its kind of the season, proving more than usually brilliant both on account of the large number of the maskers, the beauty and variety of their costumes, and the effectiveness of the carnival procession, which was the artistic success of the evening. The hall was beautifully decorated, and the coup-d'œil when the various floats of the procession moved about under the calcium lights among the maskers was singularly beautiful. After dancing had been enjoyed for about an hour the curtain was lifted, and the first part of the set performance of the evening was proceeded with. It consisted of an amusing travestie of "Faust," Götne's hero being represented by a caricature of Martin Luther, who, under temptation by *Mephistopheles*, surrendered himself successively to the allurements of wine, song, and women.

The second part of the performance consisted of the grand procession, in which the three triumphant temptations were represented by very beautifully-designed floats. The first car of the pageant contained the Prince and Princess of the Carnival, after which came the float typical of the virtues of wine. Here among the foliage of a vine-clad hillock sat and reclined vintagers, female vinedressers, cellarers, squires, soldiers, and monks, all engaged in the worship of the god Bacchus, who presided over all on the summit of the car, the whole being dragged about the room by eight bottles of enormous size, and whose contents had much more of body in them than the average bottle of wine. Then came the float typical of lovely woman, on top of which stood a very pretty living representative of Cupid. Below were to be seen *Romeo* and *Juliet* love-making on the balcony, *Faust* and *Marguerite*, *Paul* and *Virginia*, with shepherd and shepherdess, huntsman and huntress, and sundry other couples, all of them busily at work worshiping in most energetic manner at the shrine of the mischievous archer above them. The allegorical representation of song was also very complete and handsome. The car, drawn by eight Germans in the costume of the Middle Ages, was presided over by the Muse of Song, while four beautiful children, appropriately costumed, represented Music. Then there were figures of Tyrolean peasants, the Lorely, Arion, Stradella, Italian woman, and others, playing upon the musical instruments of their respective nationalities.

Later on in the evening an excellent burlesque was presented of the circus, with a grand entry by all of the performers, great bareback act, trick-elephants, dog-show, and an exhibition of rare animals, all of which was highly appreciated by the audience.

It would be impossible to give any idea of the richness and beauty of the costumes, which excelled anything of the kind ever seen at a similar affair in Chicago. There were over 250 couples on the floor, the characters represented being free from the monotony which often mars entertainments of the kind. The decorations of the hall added largely to the general picturesque effect. The gallery fronts were completely covered with paintings of a comical nature, beneath each of which was a legend hitting off some folly or foible, or cracking a joke at the expense of some well-known character. The galleries themselves were crowded with people who had come to enjoy seeing the procession and watching the exquisite color-effects produced by the mazy minglings of hundreds of picturesquely-costumed dancers. These, when the set features of the evening's entertainment had been finally disposed of, abandoned themselves to the enjoyment of dancing with a will, and the gayety was prolonged long into the morning.

Moist Air Not Healthful in Dwellings.

The theory is now ingeniously maintained by Prof. Briggs that the summer condition of temperature, 62 to 68 degrees, and relative humidity, 80 to 85 per cent, is not desirable, or even attainable, at other seasons, in the heating of dwellings. His argument is, that the dry air of America possesses both curative and preventive qualities, of great value, and that moist air, which promotes vegetable growth, is, on sanitary grounds, not desirable for breathing. He states that the dew point is far below the freezing point of water in well warmed and ventilated rooms, where there is nothing of that sensation of dryness which is usually held to accompany the heat of a furnace, when not supplied with water for evaporation. Again, new houses, that are accounted unhealthy in Europe, are not so in America, and gas burned in rooms produces much less unpleasant effects in America than in England; what is needed is an equality in relative humidity between the interior and exterior air; thus if the outer temperature be 0, and relative humidity 40 per cent, and the interior temperature be 70 degrees, the interior humidity ought to be raised to 70 degrees by adding a little water.

A FACT.

For years the losses and expenses of the Ætna Life-Insurance Company have been paid by the interest income. Ira J. Mason, Manager, Chicago.

Cubic Capacity of the Skull.

Of all the measurements by which the difference can be determined between the human skulls of one race and another, the most important is now believed to be that which gives the cubic capacity of the great cavity of the skull wherein is contained the brain. Upon this basis, some interesting investigations have been made. Among other facts ascertained is that relating to a race of long, flat-headed people on the west coast of Africa, who exhibit the largest average capacity of any human heads yet examined. The Laplanders and Esquimaux, though a very small people, have very large skulls, the latter giving an average measurement of 1,546. The lower grades of English skulls show a size or capacity of 1,542; the inhabitants of the Canary Islands, 1,498; the Japanese, 1,486; the Chinese, 1,424; the Italians, 1,475; the ancient Egyptians, 1,464; the true Polynesians, 1,454; negroes of various kinds, 1,377; the Kaffirs, 1,348; Hindoos, 1,306. The Australian aborigines give one of the smallest averages—namely: 1,283; and the Andamanese, a very diminutive people, show only 1,220. A comparison between the skulls of sixty-three men of various races, and of twenty-four women, showed the ratio of the woman's skull to the man's to be as 854 to 1,000.

"Yes, reformation reforms. McChesney's $8 sets have reformed public opinion on dentistry."

The sweetest breath of fragrance is folded in Dawson's cigars, 211 State street.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

SHARP—In Shelbyville, Ind., Feb. 22, of consumption, Charles H. Sharp, brother of Mrs. J. H. Beers, of this city.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Mr. Beers, 391 Warren-av., on Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m. Interment at Camden, N. J.

SARGEANT—On Monday, Feb. 23, at her residence, 237 Michigan-av., in the 37th year of her age, Mary B., wife of Charles E. Sargeant.
Funeral notice hereafter.

SCHALKENBACH—Yesterday at 5 o'clock p. m., after a long sickness, J. Schalkenbach, Sr., aged 58 years and 9 months.
Funeral Feb. 25, at 1 p. m., from his late residence, 486 South Halsted-st., to Graceland. Friends are invited to attend.
☞ Oswego and Syracuse papers please copy.

CARROLL—Feb. 22, at her mother's residence, 24 Sullivan-st., Mary Carroll, aged 17 years and 11 months.
Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 24, at half-past 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary.

LINCOLN—Feb. 22, at 467 West Madison-st., of scarlet-fever, Tommy M. Lincoln, youngest son of L. W. and Jennie Lincoln, aged 1 year 8 months and 10 days.

LALLY—At his late residence, 154 North Rucker-st., Patrick Lally, aged 55 years.
Funeral to-morrow, Feb. 24, to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

GOODWIN—At her daughter's residence, Mrs. Henry Geib, 1433 Prairie-av., Mrs. Magdalina Goodwin, aged 72 years 10 months and 21 days.
Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock.
☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

EGAN—Wednesday, Feb. 18, at his residence, 1325 Forty-first-st., Hyde Park, Ill., Lawrence Egan, aged 49 years, of inflammation of the brain.
☞ Rondout and Brooklyn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SHERMAN—At Wilmette, on the 23d inst., Walter Sherman, aged 37 years.
Funeral on Tuesday, at 2 p. m., at the house of his brother, A. T. Sherman. Cars to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

CURTISS—At College Hill, O., the 21st inst., Pliny A. Curtiss, aged 26 years, eldest son of J. S. and Laura C. Curtiss.

DOYLE—At his residence, 944 West Monroe-st. Saturday morning, Feb. 21, of congestion of the brain, William Doyle, general salesman with Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., aged 35 years.
Remains taken to Lafayette, Ind., for interment.
☞ Lafayette papers please copy.

RESULTS TELL THE TALE.

What may we reasonably infer from the success of a medicine which is sent far and wide, not only in the land of its discovery, but in foreign countries, which has met with the indorsement of medical men, the annual preparation and shipment of which employs a small army of employés, and the outlay upon which, in various ways, is simply enormous? We must, if candid, award to such a remedy the meed of well-deserved success. Such a medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading American remedy for fever and ague, liver complaint, dyspepsia, debility, nervousness, rheumatism, and various other physical troubles. It early took precedence among tonics and alteratives, and has steadily maintained it. Persons of a weakly physique state its recuperative properties to be remarkable, both in degree and the matter of promptitude, and the bilious give a particularly good account of its effects.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A CITIZENS' MASS-MEETING WILL BE HELD at North Side Turner Hall this evening at 8 p. m., for the purpose of urging the Council to make the necessary appropriation for the viaduct over the Northwestern Railroad track at Chicago-av. and Halsted-st.

COL. GEORGE R. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT A Gospel meeting at Pacific Garden Mission, corner Van Buren and Clark-sts., this evening, commencing at 7:30. All are welcome.

J. N. BARKER WILL LEAD THE NOON MEETING in Lower Farwell Hall to-day.

THE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING IN Lower Farwell Hall to-night will be led by Mr. W. H. Murray.

THE REV. HORATIO ALGER WILL LECTURE to-night at Unity Church on "The Distinct Benefits to Be Derived from Reading Poetry."

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

MASS MEETING.

MASS MEETING

OF THE

Saloonkeepers of Chicago.

To be held under the auspices of the Saloonkeepers' Association of Chicago,

Wednesday, Feb. 25, 2 o'clock p. m., at North Side Turner Hall.

OBJECT—Discussion of the proposed increased license fee.

☞ The Aldermen and all the Saloonkeepers of Chicago are invited.

THE COMMITTEE.
LOUIS SCHWUCHOW,
FRANK SCHRODT,
CRIST VOLKE.

CANDY.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample box, by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

BABY FOOD.

THE VICTOR BABY FOOD

TRADE MARK

REQUIRES NO COOKING OR SEASONING.

Best Substitute for Mother's Milk.
Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.
VICTOR E. MAUGER & PETRIE,
104 to 110 Reade-st., New York.
TRADE SUPPLIED BY
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,
92 & 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

We would inform our friends and customers that we have just received from our Eastern consignors an entire new stock of goods for the Spring Trade, all goods of the best quality and styles, and which we can offer at the

Lowest Auction Prices.

Our Stock consists in part of

BOOTS AND SHOES in every variety,
HATS AND CAPS,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
JEANS AND CASHMERES,
HOSIERY AND SUSPENDERS,
CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR,
MILLINERY GOODS in every variety.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Silk & Linen,

And other articles too numerous to mention, and cheaper than they can be got elsewhere.

No Charge for Cases or Cartons.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 9:30 A. M.
Our Usual Assortment of Desirable Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Our First Catalogue Auction Sale
For 1880, of
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS,
WILL BE MADE
Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 9:30 a. m. prompt.
This will be a large offering of
Clean Custom-Made Spring-Style Wear,
IN
Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's Calf, Buff, Kid, Goat, and Grain, Hand-Sewed, Machine-Sewed and Pegged.
Nothing in Medium and Fine makes will be found wanting, and every buyer's inspection is asked. Goods and Catalogue can be seen Monday.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 9:30 a. m.,
OPENING SPRING TRADE SALE
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
25 Crates American W. G. Ware,
30 Crates English W. G. Ware,
25 Casks Rock and Yellow Ware,
3,000 Brls. Glassware,
Consisting of Goblets, Sets, Tumblers, Wines, Pitchers, Nappies, Comports, Bowls, Beer Glasses, &c. Bronze and Glass Lamps, Brackets, Founts, Chimneys, &c. A line of Decorated Chamber Sets.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HENRY & HATCH,
Successors to Chas. E. Raddin & Co.,
Auctioneers, 137 & 139 Wabash-av.
WE SHALL HOLD OUR
OPENING SPRING SALE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
TUESDAY, FEB. 24.
DRY GOODS,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.
HENRY & HATCH.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
TUESDAY'S SALE, Feb. 24, at 9:30 o'clock,
SPECIAL FURNITURE SALE.
New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Plated Ware, Crockery and Glassware, Cigars, General Merchandise, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

CLOTHES CLEANING.

YOUR OLD CLOTHES! LADIES AND GENTS. Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED, and REPAIRED, at trifling expense and expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago, & 107 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, &c., repaired and cleaned.

...ABY FOOD.
THE ...CTOR ...ABY ...OOD
...ES NO COOKING ...SEASONING.
...te for Mother's Milk. ...s. Sold by all Druggists. ...HAUGER & PETRIE, ...Reade-st., New York. ...E SUPPLIED BY ...X, STEVENSON & CO., ...Lake-st., Chicago.

...S, SHOES, &c.
...RADDIN & CO., ...sion Merchants, ...Wabash-av.
...nform our friends and ...at we have just re- ...our Eastern consign- ...e new stock of goods ...g Trade, all goods of ...alitv and styles, and ...n offer at the ...Auction Prices.
...k consists in part of ...D SHOES in every ...CAPS, ...S AND NOTIONS, ...D CASHMERES, ...AND SUSPENDERS, ...AND UNDERWEAR, ...Y GOODS in every ...CHIEFS, Silk & Linen, ...articles too numerous ...and cheaper than they ...lsewhere.
...for Cases or Cartons.
...BER THE NUMBER, ...0 Wabash-av., ...CHICAGO.

...CTION SALES. ...O. P. GORE & CO., ...and 82 Wabash-av.
...R TRADE SALE ...Y GOODS, ...FEB. 24, 9:30 A. M. ...ment of Desirable Goods. ...O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...atalogue Auction Sale ...For 1880, of ...S, SHOES, ...SLIPPERS, ...ILL BE MADE ... 25, at 9:30 a. m. prompt. ...ll be a large offering of ...-Made Spring-Style Wear, IN ..., Misses', and Children's ..., Goat, and Grain, Hand- ...hine-Sewed and Pegged.
...m and Fine makes will be found ...buyer's inspection is asked. ...ue can be seen Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.
... Feb. 26, at 9:30 a. m., ...SPRING TRADE SALE ...AND GLASSWARE. ...merican W. G. Ware, ...nglish W. G. Ware, ...ck and Yellow Ware, ...Glassware, ...ts, Sets, Tumblers, Wines, Pitchers, ...Bowls, Beer Glasses, &c. ...Lamps, Brackets, Founts, Chimneys, ...Decorated Chamber Sets. ...country merchants. ...P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...ENRY & HATCH, ...to Chas. E. Raddin & Co., ...ers, 137 & 139 Wabash-av. ...HALL HOLD OUR ...G SPRING SALE ...AND SHOES, ...DAY, FEB. 24. ...GOODS, ...ESDAY, FEB. 25. HENRY & HATCH.
..., POMEROY & CO., ...78 and 80 Randolph-st. ...E, Feb. 24, at 9:30 o'clock, ...FURNITURE SALE. ...and Furniture, Carpets, Plated ...Glassware, Cigars, General Mer- ...ELISON, POMEROY & CO., ...ctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
...HES CLEANING. ...Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED, and REPAIRED, at trifling expense and ex- pressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn ...and 261 West Madison- ...st., Chicago, & 107 North ...5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. ...N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques ...&c., repaired and cleaned.

NEW YORK.

The Republican State Convention Viewed from Washington.

The Ramifications of the Conkling Machine—Will There Be a Row?

How the Administration Has Tightened Conkling's Grip on the Empire State.

Gov. Cornell Distributing State Patronage to Secure Grant Delegates to Utica.

The Effect of the Smythe Row at Albany.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Many Republicans regard the New York Republican State Convention, which meets at Utica on Wednesday of next week, as an event of great importance in the forthcoming Presidential campaign. A good many of the New York Congressmen will be there. From an extended talk with the New York Republicans here who know the most about the politics of their State, I have obtained many facts and conclusions, which I have here attempted to summarize.

WILL THERE BE A ROW?

One of the most interesting questions in connection with the Convention is, whether it will be harmonious or not. That is a question all New York Republicans have been discussing with a great deal of interest. It is admitted on all hands that the Conkling machine has a large majority of the Convention,—probably as large as two-thirds, and, perhaps, even greater than that. The machine is in more complete working order this year than it ever was before. For two years past the Republican party of New York—Republicans of all shades of opinion—have felt that it was of the utmost importance for them to hold that portion of the State Administration which they already had, and to capture what the Democrats had. They have felt for the last two years that National questions entered into their elections; and that their elections would have a very marked influence on the fortunes of the National Republican party. For that reason, there has been almost no opposition to the Conkling machine; and the most enthusiastic and zealous workers in behalf of the success of the Republican party have been these anti-Conkling, anti-machine, old Liberal Republicans. This class of Republicans has in many instances, in some of the strongest Republican counties,—some of the counties which give the largest Republican majorities,—not only worked with great zeal, but has even managed the "machine." They have been Chairmen of Committees and working men in the party. These men

DO NOT LIKE CONKLING

any better now than they ever did, but they were so much impressed with the importance and gravity of the situation that they were willing to sink their opposition to Conkling rather than make a split in the party, which would certainly give the Democrats control in the State. It has been this feeling that has prevented any real effective rebellion against the tyranny of the Conkling machine in New York. The "scratchers'" movement last fall was not a political movement. That is, it had at its head nobody of any importance except George William Curtis, who is a man of very little political influence in the State. That movement was started by some young men, who had no organization. The fact that Mr. Cornell ran so much behind his ticket was due to individual dislikes, here and there, all over the State, rather than to any movement on the part of the anti-machine people,—for the bulk of the anti-machine men supported Cornell with as much zeal as though he had been their own candidate. It is this willingness to weaken the party, by making a fight on the Conkling machine for the last two years, that has strengthened it. Wherever there was a contest, the anti-Conkling people, rather than let the Democrats understand there was any split in the party, would smother their grievances, and allow the Conkling people to carry the election. The result is, the machine is stronger than ever before.

CURIOUS EFFECT OF CIVIL-SERVICE ORDER NO. 1.

In addition to that, the Administration has directly strengthened the machine in a wonderful manner by its Civil-Service policy. While, as a general thing, Federal officers are not Chairmen of Committees or of political organizations, and do not appear themselves in the caucuses, as they did before, still it is true that they—the minor officers in the Custom-House and Post-Office and other Federal offices in New York—were never very influential people in that way. It was the men who were at their backs, who got their appointments for them, who controlled the patronage, and who very frequently did not hold office themselves, who were the influential men in the machine. It was always customary, under Grant's Administration, when preparations were being made for a campaign, to send to all the officers in the Custom-House, and request the appointees of all grades to report to headquarters what their "backing" was. If a man who held a position in the Custom-House had somebody behind him, who secured his appointment, and who was understood not to be in harmony with the machine itself, the officer holding the place was either expected to bring his "backer" over to the side of the machine, or else he might expect to lose his place, and somebody who was in harmony with the machine would dictate a new appointment in his place. The Custom-House and other Federal officers in New York controlled this matter, even when the men who held the offices might not be persons of much importance. For instance, take the case of a man who is an Inspector,—an office of not very large importance or large salary. He has been in office a year or two. The time comes when preparation is made for an election. His "backer," the man through whose influence he was appointed, is understood by the machine-people to favor some nominations different from those that they want. This officer, the Inspector, is sent for, and asked who his backer is. He makes a report. He has to answer who the man is, and by that very act he understands perfectly well—his backer being a man of some prominence and influence, or else he could not get appointments for friends—that he must bring that man into harmony with the machine, or he will lose his place; and in that way, while the officers themselves may have had very little influence, their influence is really greater, because the machine receives the coöperation of men who are of a great deal more importance than the men who actually hold the offices. This practice, under the Civil-Service rules, as enforced in New York, if not elsewhere, is entirely abandoned this year. Almost nine-tenths, and probably a much larger proportion than that, of the Federal officeholders in New York were appointed under the Grant Administration, and under the influence and control of the Conkling-Grant men. Now, if the Collector of the Port undertakes to remove a man, unless he can show positively and in a most striking way that the man is inefficient or dishonest, the machine immediately raises a "howl" that the Civil-Service rules are being disregarded; and thus brings discredit on the Administration. Therefore, it has been utterly impossible for the leading officers of the Custom-House, or any other office in New York, if they are not in harmony with the Conkling people, to exert any considerable influence on the politics of the city or State, because, if they do attempt to do anything, the Conkling men denounce them as violating Civil-Service principles; and the Administration is powerless. So that, as far as patronage is concerned, the Civil-Service order anchored the Conkling people right where they were, and put up an impassable barrier to prevent the Administration from interfering with the Conkling machine arrangements to any extent whatever.

STATE PATRONAGE.

In addition to that, the State has just been carried by the Republicans. There is an enormous amount of patronage to be disposed of by the Government,—Harbormasters, and all sorts of little offices all over the State. All of these offices, I am told by very prominent Republicans in New York, that have thus far been filled, are not only filled by Conkling men, but by those who have always been Conkling men. Not only that, but the Conkling managers must have the strongest assurances that these appointees will stand up and do everything possible to promote the plans and schemes of the Conkling machine. The fact is, Cornell has made comparatively few appointments thus far in the State. I was told, only a day or two ago, by a prominent Republican, that he knew of numerous instances where the Republicans of a district asked for the appointment of a local officer, and Mr. Cornell refused to appoint him; but agents of the State Administration have been into the district, looking around, and making propositions to somebody else that, if he would get the delegation to the Utica Convention, he should control the appointment, even against the almost unanimous desire of the Republicans in the locality. The State Administration, I am told by Republicans of the State, is holding back these appointments and making every single one tell to bring them delegates to the Convention. In addition to that, they are reported to be making some arrangements with Tammany Hall in New York, as they usually do.

These facts have made the machine in New York stronger than it ever was, and have enabled the Conkling men to carry at least probably two-thirds of the delegates to the State Convention on next Wednesday. With such a majority as that, the question which is of great interest to the Republicans in New York is, whether there will be a fight in the Convention, or whether the majority will so conduct itself that the Convention will be a harmonious one. While the Blaine men, who are next strongest to Grant, and the Sherman men will be in the minority, and not a very large minority (probably not over one-third at the most in the Convention), they are a very aggressive minority. They will not allow themselves to be run over

WITHOUT MAKING A PROTEST,

and making themselves heard. If Conkling thinks best, he can conduct the Convention in a harmonious manner, without any "row," and almost without opposition. The anti-Grant men, of course, will have their candidates for offices; but they will be in such a minority that, when a vote is taken and the Conkling and Grant men elect their officers, there will be an acquiescence in it. Then, if the Conkling people pursue the ordinary course that is generally pursued in conventions, there will probably be no protest, and the proceedings will go on smoothly. It never has been customary in New York State Conventions to instruct the delegates; and, if any attempt is made to instruct the delegates, the opposition will protest, and make itself heard, and do everything in its power to prevent it. As far as my information goes, the Blaine and Sherman men will be satisfied if the Convention simply meets, elects its delegates, and leaves the delegates nominally to vote as they please. They will introduce no resolutions in favor of their own candidates. Their whole policy is, to get an uninstructed delegation. If Conkling and his people are willing to allow that to be done, the Convention will probably be a very tame one. In that case, the Conkling people will undoubtedly get

A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES

to Chicago, because they will have a large majority of the Convention. It is customary for the delegates in the State Conventions from each Congressional District in New York to select the delegates to send to the National Convention, and that selection is ratified by the whole Convention. For instance, the delegates of a district hold a caucus by themselves, and select two men to represent that district at Chicago. They then report to the Convention, and the Convention ratifies that selection. In some cases, however, where the delegates from a given district cannot agree as to who shall be appointed, the Convention settles the matter, and selects one or the other of the candidates. The opposition are afraid that the Grant men will get some of the delegates that belong to them away from them in that way. Thus: there may be a Congressional District in which there are a dozen or fifteen delegates, and one or two of them may be Grant men, and all the rest may be Blaine men. The Blaine men will vote for one set of candidates, and the Grant men for another. There would be no unanimous selection, and, therefore, the question would be submitted to the Convention, which, being overwhelmingly Grant, would select a Grant candidate, even if he did not have more than one or two votes in the district which he represents. In that way the Grant people in the State Convention would get an advantage which the Blaine people, while they might make a protest, could not prevent.

CAMERON AND CONKLING.

It has been understood ever since the Pennsylvania Convention that Mr. Cameron and Mr. Conkling agreed that the two States of Pennsylvania and New York should elect solid Grant delegations, and should be instructed to vote as a unit, and vote for Grant. That is understood to have been the program, and the weight of opinion is on the side that the Conkling men will undertake to carry out that program. If they do, the Grant men will be able to do it with much less trouble than they had in Pennsylvania, because in that State Cameron had a minority of the Convention, while in New York the Grant men will go into the Convention with a decided working majority, so that, while there will be a protest, they will have no trouble in carrying out the program. It is expected they will do it. That is one reason why the Convention is looked upon with so much interest here.

The Smythe business, however, indicates a very important

WEAKENING OF THE MACHINE.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has been for years an organ of the Conkling wing of the Republican party, and Smythe has represented in Albany the Conkling interests, and has been very influential, and has been very despotic in his rule in Albany County. The sudden termination of Charley Smith's connection with that paper (he being a Conkling man and supporting Mr. Smythe), and the sudden revolution, or sudden change, in the policy of the paper, deserting Mr. Smythe and going over to the anti-Conkling side, is thought here in Washington, amongst New York Republicans, to indicate that the anti-Conkling movement in Albany is much stronger than even the friends of it had supposed, and to indicate that it is so strong that the proprietors of the *Journal* are convinced that the anti-Conkling, anti-Grant, anti-Smythe wing of the Republican party is going to rule that county; whereas, heretofore, Albany County has been one of the strongholds of Conklingism. For that reason this movement is a very important one. Besides, the appointment of Smythe is one of the most unpopular that could possibly be made, not only in Albany County, but outside of it. The appointment was made evidently for the purpose of strengthening the machine in the State, and was made before the Convention for that purpose; but it turns out that the majority of the Senate is apparently disposed to reject him, and probably will reject him when they come to vote.

The Conkling-Smythe men have evidently become convinced that Smythe cannot be confirmed, and have, therefore, consented to

A POSTPONEMENT OF HIS CASE

in the Senate until the 3d of March, after the meeting of the Convention, preferring not to have him rejected by the Senate before that meeting. This is a remarkable state of affairs, from the fact that a majority of the Republicans in the Senate belong to the Conkling wing. They were elected at the time that Mr. Conkling was making his canvass for re-election to the Senate, when he went over the State and made the most thorough canvass he has made for years, and when there was no opposition to what his wishes were supposed to be. The most pronounced anti-Conkling men fell into line, because, while they did not like Conkling, they were convinced that the National situation was so grave a one that it would be a great calamity to have a Democrat represent New York in the United States Senate. For that reason they sunk every other consideration, and there was no visible opposition to what Conkling wanted. As this State Senate was elected at that time, it is very easy to see how it should be almost unanimously Conkling. The fact that there is a strong opposition among the Republicans in the Senate to the Smythe appointment seems to indicate that the tyranny of the Conkling machine has been carried to such an extreme that even those who have followed it heretofore refuse longer to obey its behests.

The Blaine men are securing a good many delegates in different parts of the State, and almost all of the uninstructed delegates which are reported in the papers are either Blaine or Sherman men. E. B. W.

Frozen Meat.

A steamer recently arrived at Havre from South America with 1,000 slaughtered sheep preserved by the frigorific process.

Sympathetic Treatment.

In kidney and liver difficulties there is improper action of the vital forces. Kidney-Wort, by its mild but sure effect on the stomach and bowels, carries off the disease and gets rid of all bad humors. It will check diarrhœa. For sale by all druggists.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Legislative Lash—A Sample of Sacramento Sapiency.

Professional "Workingmen," and the Opportunities for the Unemployed.

Are the Resources of California Exhausted?—Fresh Facts on a Timely Topic.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—By the time this letter reaches your readers' eyes, it is more than probable that the famous Gorley bill will have become the law of California. Drawn up, introduced, and successfully conducted through the Assembly by a man who "got busted" in stocks, and who, it is said, still owes the brokers money, this bill bears upon the face of it all the evidences of that demagogical spirit which pervades the new Constitution, and apparently inspires a Legislature which acts regardless alike of the precedents established by experience and of the Federal Constitution. Its framer, after doubtless expatiating most feelingly to his colleagues upon the miseries of being sold out, actually procured the passage of a clause rendering it obligatory on a broker to deliver to the customer

AT ANY TIME,

upon the payment of arrearages, of the *identical* certificate of stock which the purchase-notice advises was bought for him. Literally interpreted, this clause would prevent any selling out whatever. Suppose a customer to have purchased three years ago 500 shares of Sierra Nevada at $4 a share on a margin of 50 per cent, or $1,000. Under the then existing rules, should the customer have failed to keep his margin good, the broker would have sold out the stock the moment the price sunk below $2. Under the Gorley enactment, however, the broker would be prohibited from doing this, and would have to pay say eight or ten $3-assessments, so that when, as in September, 1878, Sierra Nevada reached $290, the benevolent customer who had not shown his face in the office during the assessment-levying period, might quietly appear and request the immediate delivery of the identical certificate of stock originally purchased for him. Should the broker fail to comply with this or any other of the Deaconic clauses of the bill, he would be liable to a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment for twelve months in the State Prison. If, for instance, supposing this law to be in operation in Illinois, one of your Board of Trade men were to give a purchaser written notice of "5 wheat" as bought at 10:45 a. m., and the purchase had actually taken place at 11:45 the same morning, the broker would be liable to become a resident of Joliet, besides forking out handsomely for the benefit of the poor, down-trodden taxpayers. As the Springfield legislators have not as yet adopted so sapient an enactment, I shall expect soon to hear of a big boom among the trunk-manufacturers of your city, and of a heavy demand for through tickets—at the newly-reduced rates—for the Golden State.

This precious act, in its blundering attempt at stopping wash-sales, requires a broker to do

WHAT IS FREQUENTLY IMPOSSIBLE

when it states that he shall give the customer the number of the certificate bought or sold, and shall, moreover, hold that identical certificate at any and all times at the customer's disposal. This is just about as logical and about as practicable as if the law required a savings-bank to return a depositor the identical greenbacks or gold and silver coin paid in by him. Everybody knows that a broker doing a fair business will enter the Board-room with from three to a dozen orders on any active stock. Say he has 10 shares of Ophir to buy for Jones, 20 for Smith, 40 for Robinson, and 30 for Brown, will not common sense lead him when a fellow-broker shouts, "Sell 100 Ophir at 19¼," to take the stock and accept delivery for his four customers in one 100-share certificate? Yet, supposing these people to be, as most purchasers are, margin-customers, how is he to make out his notice? "Two-fifths of Certificate No. 43,947" might do well enough were it not that any one of the buyers has a right at any time to claim the identical certificate of stock specified in the notice. According to this rule, too, a broker would be prevented from doing what has hitherto been considered perfectly legitimate, namely: having an order from one customer to buy 200 Mexican, and from another to sell 200 Mexican, at the same limit, simply to "turn" the stock on his books. Again, this clause would prevent the transfer of a certificate even when, as say in case of the sudden death of the member of a brokerage firm in whose name the stock was issued, such transfer might be absolutely necessary. Besides this, the bill claims that the broker's notice must state

THE TRUE PURCHASE OR SALE PRICE

of the stock. Now, supposing Mr. Drexler, the big Virginia City broker, telegraphs his correspondent in this city to buy 500 Union Consolidated. The broker purchases 100 say at 36, 150 at 37, 40 at 37⅛, 30 at 38, 25 at 38⅛, 55 at 39¼, and 100 at 40. He is morally certain, when executing this large order, that Mr. Drexler has lumped together the orders he has received from various customers between 4 o'clock the previous afternoon and 9 o'clock that morning, and he accordingly, under the existing rule, strikes an average, and telegraphs, "Bought 500 Union at 37.82¼." Under the new law, however, this will be impossible, as the record of transactions would not show a single sale at that particular figure; and accordingly the detailed report, besides augmenting the telegraph company's revenues, will leave Mr. Drexter to decide the delicate point as to which of his two 100-share customers is to be rendered happy with the $36 stock, and which of the twain is to be left stamping and roaring with his $40 purchase-notice.

The utter crudeness of this Gorley bill, and its sheer impracticability, are shown even in its comparatively unimportant details. For instance, the clerk of the Board is required, by its fifth section, to furnish a copy of the official record of transactions to every person who may demand it. As the section stands, anybody, moved by caprice or curiosity, may enter the clerk's office and request a copy of the record, and the official will not dare to refuse under penalty of $1,000 fine, or a striped suit till the fine be paid. With such a law hanging over their heads, your readers will readily understand that many of the large brokers are discussing the propriety of retiring from business. As for the brokers going to New York in a body, and seats in the Board here being worth only $6,000, that is

NONSENSE OF THE WORST KIND.

One member, who had to sell very suddenly, sold his seat for $15,000, and another member has had for some time past a standing offer of $15,000, which he declines to accept,—so that *that* may be considered the minimum. As to "going East, young man," every one knows that there are quite enough brokers in New York to do the business there; and that, with its superior advantages in point of proximity to the mines of California, Nevada, and Arizona, San Francisco can never fail to be a most important mining centre. Were it not for the proposed revolutionary legislation, and for the threatening attitude of the so-called unemployed workingmen, there would at this moment be as active a stock market as ever there has been.

The time for heavy assessments on the Comstock has passed away, the long, dreary dead work has been for the most part accomplished, and now ore-bodies are being slowly but surely shown up in Union and Ophir, while the developments in Sierra Nevada are such as to warrant the fullest expression of confidence in its future. The mines of Columbus district, in another portion of Nevada, with Northern Belle at their head, are developing to an extent undreamt of twelve months ago. Bodie, with her seventy-five stamps busily running all the time, is rejoicing in a monthly increasing bullion output, and the latest accounts give no reason to apprehend that the mine which has thus far been the most prominent in the district,—to wit: the Bodie itself, is in any danger of petering out. Turning to the gold mines of Tuolumne, Fresno, Calaveras, Placer, and other counties in this State, a positive revival has taken place therein, and there seems no reason why the Eldorado days of '49

SHOULD NOT RETURN,

with all the improvements of a thirty-years' later civilization. From the Ivanpah Mine, in San Bernardino County, reports continue so favorable that the bullion-product ought within a few weeks to place the Directors in position to declare their first dividend; while, crossing the border into Arizona, from Prescott to Tombstone all is activity and energy. With the railroad now eating into its every heart, a bright future is in store for the Territory; and it has seemed strange to many that the unemployed workingmen should stick so tenaciously to this city, while outside of it there are so many opportunities open to them. From the kind of talk indulged in during the past few days by persons who ought to know better, one would think it was the duty of this city to provide work or food—preferentially the latter—for every individual who might reach San Francisco from any part of the country. The possession of property, to believe these persons, is a species of criminal offense, to which heavy penalties should be attached; and, unless the "workingmen" have their "rights" granted them, they are to be justified in threatening arson and bodily violence. Thus far nothing very objectionable has resulted from the "workingmen" parading the principal business streets in bodies of from 500 to 1,000 strong, but the tendency has, of course, been to paralyze business for fear of something happening. The Clearing-House returns for last month show a total of $41,500,000, as against $46,300,000 for January, 1879; and the small demand for building lots in this city affords a

SAD AND STARTLING CONTRAST

to the demand for real estate in Chicago. One of the most prominent hotels in the city—the Lick House—is about to close its doors; and although, in this case, the reason may be that the proprietor can do better by letting out his rooms as offices, yet the fact remains that the patronage of the first-class hotels of San Francisco for some time past has been insufficient to make them pay.

Of course, the passage of the bill prohibiting corporations from employing Chinese labor will have little or no immediate effect in ameliorating the condition of things, as every one knows that the act is in conflict, not only with the Burlingame Treaty, but also with the Constitution of the United States. The Central Pacific Railroad certainly cannot be considered very great sinners in this respect, as the Company, while employing seven Chinese in the City and County of San Francisco, gives employ to some 900 white men, one-tenth of whom are carried on the pay-rolls without there being work for them to do. To show how much knowledge the members of the Legislature have of treaty and other obligations, it may suffice to say that last Friday the Senate actually had to reject a bill making it a felony for persons ineligible to citizenship—meaning of course the Chinese—to follow any labor, profession, or occupation whatsoever! When such a bill can be introduced by a State Senator, it is not surprising to learn that, during the parades last week, several individuals belonging to the Mongolian race were severely handled by the unemployed processionists.

Of course, such maltreatment, coupled with the legislation against their race, is likely to contribute, if not to make the Chinese go, at all events to prevent more coming; and, such being the case, it seems timely to say something about

THE RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA—

not of San Francisco—for white immigrants. The last year's report of United States Surveyor-General Wagner furnishes, interspersed with necessary technical details, many interesting particulars on this point. After stating that there remain about 40,000,000 acres of land unsurveyed in California, the General remarks: "Nearly every variety of climatic condition met with in the United States may be found in California. A large portion of its valley-lands, which till within a few years were thought fit only for grazing purposes, now support a considerable agricultural population, thanks to the new modes of agriculture successfully applied thereto. During the late War a large portion of the surveyed lands in the San Joaquin Valley could hardly have been given away, owing to their presumed sterility; but a large portion of these lands has since been sold at from $5 to $10 an acre, and some portions lease at the rate of $2 an acre,—the wheat raised in that valley without irrigation forming an important item in the exports of California. The most worthless tract of surveyed land in the State is the Mohave Desert, a sterile plain, of which a large portion is 300 feet below the sea-level, and which was doubtless formerly a bay or formed part of the ocean. Arid as this tract is, the species of cactus which there grows is manufactured into a superior quality of paper, and also utilized as filling for mattresses. Its being so thinly scattered over the desert prevents parties from buying up the land from the Government. Another drawback to this industry is, that its successful prosecution requires costly machinery and the outlay of considerable capital. This industry could be best fostered by Congress authorizing

THE LEASING OF THE LANDS

for a term of years to parties undertaking to engage therein, and who would thereby have a reasonable assurance of a sufficient supply of the material to make the enterprise lucrative. . . . In none of the mining districts are all the lands mineral. The richer the mines and the more extensive the district, the larger the population, while the agricultural or timber-lands in the vicinity are rendered valuable by settlers who desire to obtain them, having a ready market close at hand for all they can produce. Most of the mining districts being in the mountains, but few are accessible by railroads or other cheap lines of communication, and hence all produce brought from a distance is necessarily expensive, thus considerably enhancing the value of all that is produced in the neighborhood, as well as the land itself. In this way, in but few places in California is the land more valuable for mining than for agricultural purposes. . . . Very little of the timber-land in California is surveyed, the appropriation for the survey of public lands being totally inadequate. In the neighborhood of mines enormous quantities of timber are used, and, unless surveyed, there are no adequate means of protecting the timber-lands from spoliation of all that renders them of any value. These lands ought to be surveyed, so that persons entitled to enter them under the law may obtain title. Developments made within the last few years in the Sierra, above what passes for the foothill region, prove the great prospective value of vast tracts of land, of all sizes and conditions, there situated. Though the country is much cut up, and though a large percentage of the surface lies upon rocky precipices and in deep ravines, yet there are many flat spurs and benches of the great ridge and many rich valleys scattered about which might be divided into

HANDSOME ECONOMICALLY WORKED FARMS.

"Deposits of extraordinary depth and richness, having caught the drainage of the surrounding hills for ages, mixing decayed vegetable matter with native soil, and forming a black loam of great depth, are the rule; and there is no part of the mountains, not actually above the snow-line, but will produce the finest vegetables. The higher ground has a great advantage over the foothills in point of moisture, the source of supply being nearer, and the saving in transportation enormous. The soil holds the natural rainfall much better than the foothills, which are mostly of a gravely character, and where the bedrock is nearer the surface. The loss in seepage, evaporation, etc., in the long ditches which convey water to the plains, is very great, and the atmosphere absorbs it much faster when it is spread over the ground than it would when higher up. The climate of the western slope, even at a hight of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, is never very severe. The snow-fall is heavy, but the cold is never intense; and though the spring is late, yet the summer-sun is very hot for about three months. There are great tracts of land which have been cut over by lumbermen and wood-choppers, which could be utilized with very little labor compared with some of the lands now being cleared in the Northwest. This land is fast becoming covered with a second growth of pine and fir, and almost impassable thickets of brush; and each year will add to the labor of reclaiming it. Still, this will doubtless be done, and the settlements gradually spread and grow until districts now considered only good for timber

SHALL BE THICKLY PEOPLED.

"Crops have been obtained here without artificial irrigation, and there are doubtless thousands of acres at the mouths of cañons that could be depended on to produce good crops with as great a certainty as much of the land in the Eastern States. Many believe that any of the land, plowed deep and summer-fallowed, would be as reliable as the San Joaquin Valley lands. A very little capital would make a poor man a farm there. There are great level timberless valleys that can be fitted for the plow for $2 or $3 an acre, with good markets near at hand, good climate, good water near the surface, and everything necessary to wealth and happiness within reach of thrifty hard workers. Though the land in the hills and mountains in the southern portion of California is less valuable, yet much of it is adaptable for the raising of fruit, the keeping of bees, and the growth of vines. There are now nearly 50,000,000 vines in this State, owned by over 4,000 proprietors, and giving employ to some 10,000 adults. This industry should be encouraged by opening the valuable lands of this State for settlement and improvement. Most of the mountain-lands are unsurveyed, the meagre appropriations preventing the survey of more than a small fraction of the lands actually settled upon each year. These slender Congressional appropriations are injurious to the best interests of the State, as the occupants of unsurveyed lands are unable to obtain title thereto from the United States; and, the State of California having passed laws to protect them in their possession until such time as the land be lawfully acquired, many an individual is able to hold,

AS AGAINST OTHERS SEEKING HOMES,

large tracts of thousands of acres of good land, capable of supporting scores of families were it properly fenced and tilled. Until the adoption of the new Constitution these individuals were entirely happy that the land remained unsurveyed, as they could enjoy it without paying taxes thereon; but the taxation sections of the new organic law have, of course, changed this, so that now a speedy survey of such lands is a desideratum on all hands, and the money appropriated by Congress for this purpose is but in the nature of a temporary outlay, which is repaid to the Treasury in a few months in the shape of purchase-money for the lands."

There are many other points of interest in Gen. Wagner's report, to which I may advert in the future. Enough, however, has, I trust, been cited to convince your readers that, despite all the seditious and incendiary talk of the Socialistic and Communistic element gathered together *in this city*, the resources of California are such as to afford an honest livelihood to thousands of poor men able and willing to work. Hundreds of immigrants arriving in San Francisco, and who from the mere force of association have become professional "workingmen," might, had they gone straight to the foothills or to the comparatively neglected belt of land between the foothills and the snow-line of the Sierra, to-day be respected prosperous farmers. A laboring man coming to California to make his living

HAS NO BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The place is overflowing already, and a sojourn here will be likely to do him more harm than good. Let him steer straight for the agricultural districts, say one of the numerous colonies in Fresno and other counties, and before many years are over he will himself stand an excellent chance of being one of those "bloated bondholders" whom the professional "workingmen" are everlastingly denouncing.

The theatres are feeling the effects of the Lenten season. To-night "The Queen's Shilling" will be played for the first time at the Baldwin, and next Monday Sothern opens at the Bush-Street Theatre. The weather continues cold, but, in the very nature of things, the advent of spring cannot be much longer delayed. C. H. H.

HUMOR.

Mrs. Partington says Ike has bought a horse so spiritous that it always goes off on a decanter.

Charles Francis Adams is said to have a bad cold. If *similia similibus curantur*, it should not last long.

"I rise for information," said a member of a legislative body. "I am very glad to hear it," said a bystander, "no man wants it more."

Burdette has overheard a poor but earnest Iowa tramp say: "Build low roosts and put out the moon, and I'll never beg for another morsel of food as long as I live."

The last Colorado horse-thief to meet the requirements of lynch-law was escorted to his doom by a brass band, no torture being considered too great for a stock-robber in that State.

There is something passing strange about human nature. If a man had to support his family by playing billiards at $2 a day, he'd complain he had to work awful hard for a living.

The paragraph man on the Cincinnati *Commercial* philosophically remarks: "No matter how handsome a family monument a man may have in the cemetery, he never wants to lie on his back and look up at it."

Will newspaper reporters ever get through writing that a man seriously ill or badly hurt is in a "dangerous" condition? A man may be dangerous when in full possession of health and strength, but quite harmless when prostrated with illness or wounds.

The Queen's speech in Parliament is never a column in length, while the President's message generally fills an entire page of a daily paper. And yet the impression has got abroad that women are the greatest talkers. The newspapers should support a woman for the Presidency.

Beware of the man who comes into your office while the morning is fresh, and starts off by saying: "I don't want to take up your time; I know what busy men you editors are." Ten chances to one he will stay until dewy eve, and then will only leave because you draw a pistol on him.—*Southern Paper.*

At a legal investigation of a liquor seizure the Judge asked an unwilling witness: "What was in the barrel that you had?" The reply was: "Well, your Honor, it was marked 'whisky' on one end of the barrel, and 'Pat Duffy' on the other end, so that I can't say whether it was whisky or Pat Duffy was in the barrel, being as I am on my oath."—*Albany Journal.*

They were sitting silently by the parlor fire, intently watching the hands of the clock as they slowly crawled around to the biggest striking-place. Suddenly she said: "Mr. Lourdand, can you tell me why you are like a century plant?" Mr. L. nervously adjusted his eye-glass, wiggled about in his chair, and stammered: "Be—be—becaw—cause I sh—sh—shall I—I—live for—for—for—forever?" "No, you dunce; it's because it takes you so long to leave."

Louis Napoleon's Editor—Cassagnac's Services to the Second Empire.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The interesting part of M. De Cassagnac's career began when, shortly before the coup d'état of 1851, he accepted the functions of journalist-in-ordinary to Prince Louis Napoleon. The founder of the Second Empire placed from the first great confidence in M. De Cassagnac. The latter had won his renown as a hard hitter in journalism under Louis Philippe; when, through the intermediary of Count de Morny, he was presented at the Elysée, it was on the explicit understanding that he should place his pen absolutely at the devotion of the ruler of France. Napoleon III. and M. De Cassagnac appear to have understood each other at once, and there never arose a difference between them. All who ever saw M. De Cassagnac could guess by a mere glance at him how congenial the "Imperial idea" must have been to such a nature as his. Of Creole extraction, and born in Martinique, he had the face of a white negro, with eyes that sparkled remarkably. He was passionate, imaginative; he loved finery, hankered after pomp, ribands, honors, and cared no more for the liberties of his fellow-subjects than a regular negro might have done. A régime that held France fast gagged and bound, but which, as a set-off, supplied the people with a splendid Court and a dashing army, seemed perfection to him. M. De Cassagnac was not an originator, but he could work up the ideas of another man and express them in a masterly fashion. He could also add, by way of ornament, hollow, but very brilliant ideas of his own. Napoleon's plans were always far better explained and defended by M. De Cassagnac than they could have been by himself. Not once, but a hundred times at least, during Napoleon's reign, M. De Cassagnac had to endure snubs from the official journal which would have made a sensitive man quiver with mortification; and once or twice the Emperor—in order to soothe jealous Ministers—had to cease receiving or corresponding with him for months at a time. But M. De Cassagnac knew his master's mind, and was good courtier enough never to notice the slights that were put upon him by the Court. It should be added that he made a very good thing out of his loyalty. An official Deputy in the Corps Législatif from 1852 to 1870, he was likewise a Commander of the Legion of Honor; while the subsidies which his newspapers received from the civil lists gave him wealth and enabled him to buy a cozy estate in the Gers.

Dangers of the Electric Light.

A London letter to the Toronto *Mail* says: "The electric light is not without its dangers. Some time ago a red-hot morsel of carbon dropped from one of the lamps at the British Museum to a table usually occupied by readers. It happened that the table was vacant at the moment, and no worse result followed than a slight hole burnt in a blotting-pad. Measures were at once taken to prevent the recurrence of such an accident, but not with complete success, for a few days since a similar piece of red-hot carbon fell from the ceiling lamp to the table of the Superintendent of the reading-room, upon a piece of loose paper which began to kindle into flame. This, however, as a matter of course, was speedily extinguished. It is conceivable that a single spark might do irretrievable damage to some unique manuscript or other priceless example of literary production, and the authorities are evidently alive to the importance of making this most valuable light not only relatively but absolutely safe. Large transparant glass or talc saucers have been suspended below each lamp so as to intercept any stray pieces of carbon which may happen to fall in the future."

POUND'S PONDS.

How He Proposes to Regulate Upper Mississippi Navigation,

By a System of Reservoirs in Northwestern Wisconsin and Northeastern Minnesota.

Correspondence Madison (Wis.) State Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—There is a plan now before Congress to inaugurate a system of public works which will provide sufficient water for the Upper Mississppi and the St. Croix, Chippewa, and Wisconsin Rivers during the low-water season to insure safe navigation. Four years ago an officer of the United States Engineers submitted a report which stated that it was practicable to construct a system of reservoirs on the Upper Mississippi which would control the extreme floods and furnish water during the low-water seesons. This report stated that the reservoirs contemplated would command a water-shed of 20,000 square miles, and hold 96,500,000,000 cubic feet of water, less than one-half of which would maintain a good navigating stage of water until July 1, the low-water season not occurring until later, and one-half of the residue discharged at the rate of 2,500 cubic feet per second for 153 days of low water would insure good navigation for the entire season.

THE HON. THAD C. POUND

introduced a resolution providing that the three Wisconsin rivers should be included in the further survey. That survey was ordered, and Maj. Allen, of the Engineer Corps, was assigned to the duty. He has just completed and submitted his report. Knowing that the subject would interest most Wisconsin people, I called on Mr. Pound and interviewed him for the *State Journal*. His views will be read with interest.

NATURE OF THE PROPOSED PLAN.

"Governor, what is the nature of the proposed reservoir system for regulating the navigation of the Upper Mississippi?"

Gov. Pound—"The system consists in the construction of dams upon the headwaters of the Mississippi in Minnesota, St. Croix, Chippewa, and Wisconsin Rivers,—the three latter being navigable tributaries of the Mississippi. Three dams are to be so located as to create large lakes and reservoirs or holding-places for the surplus waters during the high spring floods. These waters will thus be restrained from creating disastrous overflows and inflicting the losses incident thereto. They are then to be utilized, after the floods have receded, and the low-water season has set in. By this plan the volume of water will be regulated in these rivers, and in the Mississippi as well, thus maintaining a uniform navigation during the entire season, thereby greatly promoting the commerce of the entire Upper Mississippi Valley."

HOW THE PRESENT PLAN WAS ORIGINATED.

"When did the present movement originate?"

Gov. Pound—"The present movement was inaugurated at the extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress. The question of its feasibility was based upon the findings of Col. Farquehen, which are included in his report for 1875. This report demonstrated the practicability of the system for the Upper Mississippi."

WHY WISCONSIN RIVERS WERE INCLUDED.

"Why were the Wisconsin tributaries included in the resolution which you introduced for the examination of that region?"

Gov. Pound—"It was alleged by parties familar with the geography and topography of the headwaters of these rivers that a much larger area of flowage and water-shed could be secured by the means of dams at their headwaters, and at a considerable less cost, which would serve the double purpose of regulating and improving their navigation, as well as that of the Mississippi. Nor is that all: Each of these tributaries is of as much importance, from a commercial point of view, as is that portion of the Mississippi above the St. Croix. There are now more steamboats running in the navigable portion of the St. Croix than in the Mississippi above its junction with that stream; while in the Chippewa the lumber interests are vastly greater than on the Upper Mississippi. To make this plain, let us say that during the last year there were fully 500,000,000 feet of lumber and logs cut and run out of that stream. In amount, this is equal to one-half of all the lumber handled during the same time in Chicago, the largest lumber market in the world.

"In pursuance of the resolution which I introduced in the Forty-fifth Congress, a report was made by Maj. Allen, of the United States Engineers, and in the communication of that report a large amount of data on the subject of reservoirs was furnished to Congress. Thereupon Congress included in the provision for the survey of the Upper Mississippi a provision for the examination and survey of the three Wisconsin tributaries, and the Secretary of War set apart $20,000 for this purpose. Upon a preliminary or progress report, submitted by Maj. Allen to the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress, $25,000 were further appropriated to complete this examination and survey."

PROGRESS OF THE SURVEYS BY ENGINEER OFFICERS.

"Well, Governor, what progress has been made in these surveys?"

Gov. Pound—"They have been substantially completed. Maj. Allen states in his report that it is desirable to go further in the examination of the Wisconsin River, and somewhat further upon the whole system. He asks for this purpose $10,000 to complete the work of examination; although he has made what is understood to be a final report, including sufficient data and facts to warrant the Engineer Department in recommending this as a practicable and desirable work. They also recommend that an appropriation be at once made to begin the work, with a view of carrying out the plan to its ultimate completion."

BENEFITS THAT WOULD ACCRUE TO COMMERCE.

"What, in your opinion, would be the effect of this system on the commerce of the Mississippi?"

Gov. Pound—"It would be highly beneficial, and in no way detrimental to the general commerce of the river, inasmuch as it would afford uniform navigation as far down as St. Louis, as well as upon the tributaries so improved. The incidental benefits would be felt upon the headwaters of the improved streams, where timber is to be cut, manufactured, and conveyed to market."

NO IMPORTANT VESTED INTERESTS WOULD BE INJURED.

"What vested interests in Northern Wisconsin would be injured if this system of improvement should be carried out?"

Gov. Pound—"Almost none at all. There are but few settlements on the sources of these streams. The country there is made up of lakes, swamps, and marshes, which render it unfit for permanent settlement. It is assumed in the Engineers' report that but little damage to vested interest would ensue. This applies to all the streams on which these works are to be located."

EFFECT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN THE SAME LINE.

"What effect would this plan have on dams and improvements made to private parties for their use on these rivers?"

Gov. Pound—"The necessity of such means to aid in the floating of timber, the manufacture and marketing of the lumber bordering on these streams, has led to the construction of reservoirs on some of them. On the St. Croix they have been built to such an extent as to absolutely control the navigation of that river, and largely affect that of the Upper Mississippi. Indeed, parties controlling these reservoirs have very seriously embarrassed navigation at times, by closing them during the low-water season, when all the water was needed. Of course the interests which are promoted by these private enterprises will not be impaired when merged in these larger public ones. The fact that private enterprise has been able to control the flow of water in the St. Croix is of no little weight in showing the feasibility of the more comprehensive public system."

PROPORTION OF WATER FURNISHED BY THE WISCONSIN RIVERS.

"What proportion of water is furnished by the Wisconsin tributaries, as compared with that of the Mississippi above its confluence with them?"

Gov. Pound—"I should say that the average volume of water furnished by the tributaries named in the report is about double the amount passing over St. Anthony's Falls. The exact figures have escaped my mind, but they are given in Maj. Allen's report."

COMPREHENSIVE NATURE OF THE OFFICAL SURVEY.

"This report also embodies the conclusions and summaries of all preceding reports on this subject. It has already been submitted to Congress, and is now in the hands of the Public Printer. Accompanying it are large tracings illustrating the locations of the proposed reservoirs, the extent of the country that will be overflowed, and the area of the water-sheds drained by them. They give in cubic feet the capacity of each reservoir and the amount of water which can be discharged each second during ninety days, which is the average length of the low-water season. They also show the estimated amount of the rainfall upon the water-sheds commanded by them, and give the aggregate amount of water so controlled, based upon one-third, and again upon one-fourth, of the average annual rainfall.

"The report shows what amount of water is necessary for safe navigation on these streams; the amount of water discharged by them during the extreme low-water season, and the amount that can be supplied from the proposed reservoirs. From these data the inevitable conclusion is reached that a sufficient quantity can be controlled to insure good navigation during the low-water season. All of the tracings will not be reproduced in the printed report; but a comprehensive map will be prepared which will show the general plan of the proposed system."

WHO INDORSE THE SYSTEM.

"Who will naturally support the plan?"

Gov. Pound—"This will be readily apprehended from the fact that the Quincy Mississippi River Convention, held during the month of October last, indorsed this plan. It was also indorsed by the Louisville Convention, held later. It will naturally receive the support of the whole of the Mississippi River interests. These include fully one-half of all the interior water commerce of the country."

PROSPECTS OF SUCCESSFUL LEGISLATION.

"What action may be expected from this Congress?"

Gov. Pound—"This question will probably be taken up at an early day, and receive full consideration by the Committee on Commerce. The friends of the system will ask for an adequate appropriation to commence the works upon the Upper Mississippi and the Wisconsin tributaries. The aggregate cost of constructing and fully completing the system, and the maintenance and operation of the works for ten years, including the construction of telegraph lines to aid in the direction of their use, will not be far from $4,500,000. This sum is very much less than was anticipated by the projectors of the system. We hope to secure an appropriation of one-third of that amount at this session of Congress, and to follow it up, so that the whole work will be completed in three years after the beginning of the next fiscal year.

NO KNOWN OPPOSITION.

"We know of no opposition to the system. There may be those who have doubts of its feasibility, but these doubts will disappear when an opportunity is given us to demonstrate its economy and many advantages. Another item in its favor is that it will render unnecessary the very large expenditures made under the present system for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi and the three Wisconsin tributaries, large appropriations being made each year for that purpose.

"It is also believed by the friends of the new system that it will completely solve the problem of the improvement of the Lower Wisconsin. There are many who doubt the wisdom of the plan now adopted for that river. This plan will accomplish the same results at a greatly reduced cost. At the same time it will benefit the Upper Wisconsin region, in which the larger manufacturing and other interests are located."

ROCK RIVER TO BE INCLUDED.

To-day the Hon. C. G. Williams received a petition form citizens living on the headwaters of Rock River, in Wisconsin, asking that that stream might be included in the Mississippi system. This petition he will present to Congress to-day. It is proposed to use Lake Horicon as a reservoir; engineer officers estimate the storage capacity of the lake at six feet of water on 47,000 acres of land, or, 12,283,920,000 cubic feet of water. The water shed is estimated at 416 square miles, and during a period of twenty-four years the average annual rainfall was thirty and one-fourth inches. From these figures it would at once be seen that Rock River would be an important addition to the system. There would be a large amount of water stored at a small expense, in a region of large annual rainfall. In a wider sense, it is one of very great importance to one of the most thickly populated regions in the Mississippi Valley, where large and varied manufacturing interests are already established, and which would rapidly increase if this improvement should be made. It will be seen at a glance that it would afford an equal stage of water in Rock River for manufacturing purposes, *during the entire low-water season*. Mr. Williams will do all he can to favor the project, and it will undoubtedly bring to Mr. Pound's support the Illinois representatives whose constituents are so directly interested. H. C. F.

THE LADY OF LYONS.

I saw her first at Mount Desert;
We had a desperate flirtation;
In fact, I did but little else
During the whole three months' vacation.

We met at Wallack's quite by chance;
On one side sat the dragon mother,
And, by the greatest luck in life,
I had a seat upon the other.

The play was Bulwer's "Love and Pride";
And, when the final act was over,
I whispered, "Dear, be my *Pauline*,
And I'll be the *Claude*, thy faithful lover."

A rosy blush o'erspread her cheeks,
Her eyes were hidden by their lashes,
As, with a murmured "No," she turned
My golden hopes to dust and ashes.

But, with a loving little glance,
She whispered, when I'd called her carriage,
"*Pauline* and *Claude* would never do;
They separated after marriage."
—*Hartford Crimson.*

Storms in the United States.

Prof. Loomis has recently published some results of an elaborate critical study and comparison of Signal-Service observations and weather-maps, carried on for long periods to discover the movements and progressive velocities of United States storms. Some of his deductions are of great interest. He finds that United States storm-centres after crossing the Rocky Mountains move towards the southeast until reaching the Mississippi basin, when they incline towards the Lake region with accelerated speed. The average velocity of American storms after crossing the Mississippi, about twenty-five miles per hour, is 60 per cent greater than that of European storms. This appears paradoxical when we remember that in Europe the westerly winds, unobstructed by any coast range like the Rocky Mountains running north and south, attain a more rapid movement over the Contenent than the same winds can acquire in the United States. But it appears from Prof. Loomis' examination that our storms when nearing the lakes, and subsequently, are subjected to a powerful propulsion from the waves of high pressure which close in behind them while in transit, and the rapid torrential precipitation of rain in their front quadrants by which the air is greatly rarefied and a barometric channel cleared for the free onward movement.

In Europe it is very rarely that a storm advances over a thousand miles in a day. But in this country such an occurrence is much more frequent. The storm-centre of Jan. 7, 1877, traveled 1,872 miles in twenty-four hours, and that of the following week (Jan. 14-17) traveled 1,270 miles in twenty-four hours. The storms which have been found to make their way at these terrific speeds across the United States occur on an average about once in forty days.

But one of the most remarkable features of these great hurricanes is their shallowness. The tremendous cyclone of the last-named date passed Mount Washington without disturbing its summit, where the Signal-Service observer's wind-vane recorded a steady wind from one quarter during the progress of the depression at its base. During one of the fiercest "cold waves" of high barometric pressure, the thermometer on the summit (6,000 feet high) showed a higher temperature than that prevailing at the base, clearly indicating that the Arctic wave was not deep enough to cover the mountain. These and similar illustrations of the vertical proportions of both polar waves and barometric depressions go to prove that the chief agitation of the ærial ocean is limited to its bottom strata, leaving the loftier regions of the atmosphere in undisturbed repose, save when the great upper current from the equatorial belt is in the ascendency.

As many of the great storms which sweep over the United States are under the control of barometric pressures lying outside of our national territory, Prof. Loomis points out the necessity of extending the Signal-Service observations to extra-territorial stations, not only with a view to their complete elucidation, but also for the practical purposes of weather-telegraphy.

Had Changed in His Politics.

Hartford Correspondence Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Col. Dwight Morris, the genial Democratic leader of the House from Bridgeport, tells a good story at his own expense concerning the fall election in his town, at which time he was elected to his present post. He says that late election day afternoon one of the party workers came to him with the request that he "send for —— to come to the polls to vote," as the contest was a close one. "Send for ——!" said the Colonel; "not much. He is a life-long Republican, as was his father before him. I've known him from boyhood." "You mistake," said the politician, "It's true that —— has always been a Republican, but he failed in business a year ago, and his neighbors say that it wasn't an honest failure. Anyhow, since then he has taken to drinking, and he votes with us now." The man was sent for.

SILVER CLIFF.

A Colorado Mining-Camp on the Boom,

Having Discovered that Its Low-Grade Ore Will Pay.

The Racine Boy and Other Mines—The "Chloride Belt" and Its Theory.

Organization of Mining Companies—How the "Rustler" Ropes-in the "Tender-Feet."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SILVER CLIFF, Custer Co., Colo., Feb. 18.—Visions of bright silver bricks, sufficient to reconstruct the mythical Tower of Babel, go dancing wildly through the minds of the people of Silver Cliff. In dreams they sail in golden ships through gleaming seas of molten silver. In every hole in the ground the anxiously-confident owner sees millions yet untold,—sees stacks of newly-coined silver dollars,—sees solid silver table-service,—sees silver-mounted harness, and a colored lackey in silver buttons and gold cord. In every corner-lot the real-estate schemer sees a life competency, and, erected thereon, another Palmer House. In each stock of merchandise the merchant sees fabulous per-cents and redoubled profits. In the Lakes of the Clouds, atop the Sangre de Christo Range, twelve miles away, a few speculators see the reflection of a water-system,—see streams of pure snow-water thrown hither and thither over the camp,—see the shadows of frozen hydrants and mains and broken fire-plugs,—see vaults filled with water-bonds and crowded with water-rents. In every street

THE WANDERING AND IMAGINATIVE OPTIC

rests upon lines of street-cars and omnibuses loaded down with the sediment of the human stew that has been boiling all day in the fan-tom railroad which, with its rattle and roar, is soon to break the monotonous and peaceful stillness of the Wet Mountain Valley. On every corner the glare of four street gas lamps—yes, even electric lamps—is seen throwing an enhancing light over the line of handsome equipages trundling their burdens of the brave and fair to the new "Palace Opera-House of the West," where Her Majesty's Opera will pant for breath in the light atmosphere of this exalted clime. The people of Silver Cliff see grown up around them a city of 50,000 inhabitants—a city of a hundred stamp-mills and as many smelters,—a city of mines such as have not been seen since the days of the Mexican conquest. In plain Anglo-Saxon, the people of Silver Cliff

ARE CRAZY.

The town has been struck with the jibing end of the boom on the cat-rigged sailboat of Fortune's fairest daughter, and concussion has turned the land-lubber beam-ends up. To be more explicit: The results of the operations of the new stamp-mill of the Silver Cliff Mining Company have shown—have proved beyond question, at least to the full and entire satisfaction of all concerned—that the low-grade free-milling ore of the Racine Boy Mine can be mined and milled at a profit. The Racine Boy Mine is not the property of the Town of Silver Cliff. There exists a reasonable ground for the supposition that, even if it did belong to the town, every man, woman, and child would not be made immensely wealthy on its production, even though its wealth extended "from grass-roots to Hell,"—the which, by the way, seems to be the commonly accepted dimensions of a Silver Cliff mine when its worth is to be estimated.

THE RACINE BOY MINE

is the first one of its class in this camp to submit its product for the milling operation. When first discovered, about one year and a half ago, nuggets of solid horn-silver were picked upon its very surface, nuggets rare in size and purity, and it soon acquired the reputation attached to a mine of high-grade ore. Under the first bond put upon it, the bonders took out ore that realized $100,000; and still further was the high-grade reputation of the mine made secure. But when, about one year ago, the mine was examined and reported upon by a well-known California expert, who concluded that it would yield an average of twenty ounces of silver per ton of ore, the high expectations of the somewhat incredulous were in a measure shattered, and there began to arise a doubt as to whether ore so light in mineral could be profitably operated. Despite the uncertainty, and the speculative character of the venture, a company, headed by "Jim" Keene and Senator Jones, was formed and induced to buy the mine at figures reported in

THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF $500,000.

Three months after the purchase, the mill to which reference has heretofore been made was begun, and on the 18th day of last month was first set in motion. The Superintendent of the mine is authority for the statement that the ore averages from thirty-five to forty ounces to the ton; that the work of the mill is so clean that 90 per cent of the ore is saved; and that the ore is of such a free-milling quality that it mills 997-1,000 fine. On the other hand, comes a report from the main office of the Company, at New York, that six bricks, weighing in the aggregate 105 pounds (troy), had been received as the product of eighty-six tons of ore. Taking the last statement as more in accordance with the expert opinion of him who first critically examined the mine, and figuring the cost of mining and milling at $7 per ton (a large margin), the product of the mine

CAN VERY EASILY BE ARRIVED AT.

A yield of about fifteen ounces to the ton, reduced by the cost of treatment, and the remainder multiplied by eighty, which is the number of the tons treated each day, will give approximately the yield of the mine. All this has been carefully stored away in the minds of those interested in the camp, and dragged out as the basis of calculations upon which the relative value of other ore-bodies similar to the Racine Boy were to be determined. There are such other ore-bodies,—plenty of them; and in that fact—for an indisputable fact it is—may be found the explanation of the suddenly-acquired and all-pervading monetary insanity which has seized all those who are fortunate enough to be the owners or part owners of claims in the "Chloride Belt." The Wet Mountain lode, adjoining the Racine Boy on the west; the Buffalo-Hunter and the Sharp claims to the east; the Platte Verde and the Horn-Silver lodes, on Round Mountain, still half a mile eastward; the Vanderbilt and the July Bird, situate fully a mile and a half to the north; and the hundred-and-one claims located betwixt and between and all around the claims above mentioned, are pregnant with this

LOW-GRADE FREE-MILLING PRODUCT,

over the possible profitable handling of which have arisen so many troublesome questions, and so great anxiety. Now that the question has been solved, the hopes and candid expectations of the people of the camp have been raised to the highest pitch, and all of the possibilities and all the schemes which are the introductory topics to this disquisition, are regarded as good as fulfilled.

Mention has been made of the "Chloride Belt." Whether this appellation found birth in the fertile brain of a mining expert,—a "mining expert," in the latest dictionary of the vulgar tongue, is defined as "a man who parts his hair in the middle, wears eye-glasses, has been educated at Freiberg, and uses d—d bad English,"—or whether it was invented by some local scientist, is something upon which deponent saith naught.

THE THEORY,

however, as to the existence of the "Chloride Belt" has become generally adopted by those who care to theorize at all upon the lay of the land, and is therefore worthy of mention. From the Blue Hills, three miles north of the camp proper (and there is the famous Johnny Bull Domingo Mine), to a point ten miles to the southeast, where is the Bassick or Maine bonanza, and embracing in its ten miles of length and one and a half miles of width all the mines and claims which have been classed in the category of "free-milling low-grade" mines, extends the "Chloride Belt." At almost any point covered by that belt may be found, often at the surface, ore that will "run" something,—often but little, sometimes much. Your correspondent does not mean to say nor to infer that every pound of rock embraced in the "Chloride Belt" can be mined and milled at a profit; that absurd supposition would not meet with the approval of even the most wildly-sanguine; but there are many here who firmly believe that there will yet be found

SCORES OF MINES

in that territory that will prove as great and as profitable as the now well-known Racine Boy. The most captivating part of this theory is, that underlying all this surface-deposit of chlorides may be found the source of the external richness. The stuff must have had a source,—that's axiomatic. That its source lies deep down beneath the surface of this particular Silver Cliff district, is not quite so certain. Where shafts have been sunk to a depth of 100 feet or more in this belt, have been found small veins and seams of rich ore. This fact the believers point to with pride as an evidence of the correctness of their theory; and some of them are so firmly convinced of the stability of their positions that they are digging away with all the expedition granted by time and capital, their sole object and expectation being to get through the crust and encounter the riches supposed to lie beneath. Nor is the belief in this theory confined to the residents of the camp.

OUTSIDERS ARE LEARNING

of the importance of the place which Silver Cliff is surely destined to occupy in the list of Colorado mining camps; and capitalists, schemers, and operators are turning their attention hither,—are sending their representatives here in hordes. The number of new speculations inaugurated and in course of inauguration—the word "speculations" is used wittingly in contradistinction to "investments"—speaks volumes for the favorable impression which a visit here engenders. Four of the principal mines of the district—the Bassick, the Johnny Bull Domingo, the Platte Verde, and the Racine Boy, whose owners may object to the speculative designation given them—are owned by New York capitalists alone, and the aggregate of their capital stock—"stock capital" is pardonable in the premises—reaches the

MAGNIFICENT FIGURE OF $40,000,000.

Ten millions of dollars each! The Platte Verde Company is about to commence the construction of a stamp-mill the counterpart of the Racine Boy mill, and have advanced so far as to have the twenty-two car-loads of machinery en route from Cañon City, the present railroad-terminus, thirty-five miles away. The Johnny Bull Domingo is in a state of preparation for active work; the Racine Boy is in full blast; and the Bassick has been worked systematically ever since its sale, some seven or eight months ago. (Of these four mines further and more detailed information may be given in future communications.) On Grape Creek, which flows through the Wet Mountain Valley, about two and a half miles from the centre of the town, is the new custom stamp-mill of Messrs. Bourne & Hanna, called the Chicago Stamp-Mill. The announcement of its opening for business is daily expected by an eager people, who will gladly hear and endure the monotonous music of its forty stamps, and will rejoice when the demand shall cause the increasing of the number of stamps to eighty, and even 100. The results of the working of that mill will be

MUCH MORE ACCEPTABLE,

for good or bad, to those interested in the camp than are the announced results of a machine controlled by and operated solely for the further pecuniary aggrandizement of operators so well known as are "Jim" Keene and the wealthy Senator from Nevada. This is said with no desire of an attempt to vitiate the reports concerning the Racine Boy Mine, but rather as a guard against accrediting to the possessions of a stock concern a value which is not rightfully theirs. The Assistant-Superintendent of the Racine Boy Mine—Mr. John B. Farish, of California—has informed your correspondent that the mill, its operations and its results, were a success; and that, in his opinion as a man versed in mines,—and his stock in trade consists not the less in his repute for honesty of expression than in a reputation for ability,—all the low-grade free-milling ore surrounding the camp in acres upon acres, can be mined, handled, and milled

AT A PROFIT.

To the east of the camp, about three miles away, stands Rattlesnake Mountain, where is located the Occidental Mine, the property of the Galveston & Colorado Mining Company,—a concern, as its name implies, from Galveston, Tex. The possessions of the Company consist of about twenty-five undeveloped claims, and one developed sufficiently to warrant the building of a twenty-stamp mill for the treatment of the ore. This one is the Occidental. So soon as spring tempers the atmosphere, work will be commenced upon the further developments of property, and upon the construction of the mill. Another candidate for mining renown is the Chicago & Silver Cliff Gold and Silver Company, with which the public of Chicago is doubtless as thoroughly cognizant as is your correspondent. And still other companies are the Holland Company, and the Serene Company, and the Wet Mountain Company, of New York; the Lady Franklin Company, and others whose numbers

ARE INCREASING ALMOST DAILY.

They are all welcomed by the people of the camp. They spend their money and take their chances, and, should they never accomplish more than to strike a rich vein of water and make themselves all immensely poor, their past presence would be not the less affectionately remembered.

In the light of the organization and operation of so many companies, there may be seen an interest in the manner of such organization and the means of such operation. The usual method of procedure is about this: A "rustler" finds his way into camp. (Before proceeding further, it might be well to state that a "rustler," in the characteristic vocabulary of this region of slang and profanity, is a smart, energetic chap, glib of tongue, oily of address, and last, but not least, "flat-busted.") He skirmishes around, picks out some half-developed and therefore very promising claims, secures the ears and excites the easily-excitable imaginations of the owners of those claims, and then broaches the scheme of

GETTING UP A COMPANY,

each claim-owner to contribute a part or the whole of his possessions, in consideration of a certain number of shares of stock in the new "Golden Pataloons Mining Company." The claim-owners take the requisit "tumble"; the "rustler" goes back to "God's country," and enlists the assistance of bloated bondholders and capitalists. The "indications" of wealth in the Company's newly-acquired claims are the baits which are used to catch the speculative "tender-feet." The announcement is made that the proceeds from the sale of stock will be used to develop the possessions. So far all is well and good, and, in case the money be applied as per announcement, so much the better. The expending of that money may disclose fabulous riches; and again it may serve only to uncover the chlorides of disappointment, the carbonates of despair, and the sulphurets of poverty. In this the "tender-foot" speculator, the holder of the stock,

TAKES HIS CHANCES.

If he fails, he lays the stock away, with a sigh, in his tin box; if he makes a stake, he inserts his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest, and assures himself that none but a smart man could make money out of mining stock. Perhaps, if he be in the ring, he may be an accomplice in inserting in a paper of wide circulation a well-worded advertisement to the effect that "Another rich vein of high-grade ore has been encountered in the 'Hoop-La,' the property of the Golden Pantaloons Mining Company." Up goes the stock on the strength of the advertisement, and the knowing ones sell out to advantage. It's all a speculation, subject in its fluctuations to current reports and the baseless fabrications of the advertisers' art.

Still, Silver Cliff

IS BOOMING.

From the Sangre de Christo Range on the west to the Greenhorn Range on the east, from Grape Creek to Oak Creek, and from Shirttail Cañon to Dead-Mule Gulch, but one cry is heard, and that is one of jubilation and confident expectation. All are preparing for a great rush here in the spring. From the ranks of the thousands who will turn their steps this summer to the Elk Mountains, the San Juan country, and to bid the Utes a long and glad farewell on their coming departure from their long-coveted reservation,—for the miners of Colorado declare that they must go,—hundreds will find their way to the hospitable shores of Silver Cliff, where they will be told as magnificent lies, shown as good prospects, and taken in as sleekly, as at any camp in the State, Leadville only excepted. A stranger capitalist on his first visit to a mining camp ought to be tied up to a tree for three months, anyway, before being allowed to invest a cent.

P. R.

Irish Disabilities.

The disabilities under which the poor people in Ireland suffer were illustrated, the other day, in the correspondence from the "distressful country" of an English journal, as follows:

"The poor peasant may not cut turf from the bog, nor furze from the hillside, save under conditions. If he wants a load of manure from the shore, the lord of the soil steps in with his ever-open palm and demands a 'royalty' on the transaction. As for the river fish, the peasant and the farmer scarcely dare to look at them, while the smallest bit of wreckage washed ashore by the waves is watched over by a long-sighted coastguard. The other day a poor man, having found such a bit near Ballyshannon and sold it for a trifle in the town, was arrested and fined £2."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Some Curbstone Trading in Produce Yesterday.

Grain Stronger—Provisions and Hogs Easy.

FINANCIAL.

In celebration of Washington's Birthday, the banks and leading business houses were closed. Nothing was done on the New York Stock Board, and the only transactions we have to report are those on the London market, where Washington's Birthday is not celebrated.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that while money is within easy reach for local and temporary uses, there are nevertheless numerous indications in the future, and not the far future either, that the rate of interest will rule higher for permanent investments, though the flow of currency from the South and West to the Atlantic seaboard is steadily going on. The demand is not urgent, and the supply, if not excessive, is still ample to meet all the regular calls.

According to Uthhoff's *Circular* of the 14th, the following is the average daily output of ore from the Leadville mines: Chrysolite, 125 tons; Little Pittsburg, 75 tons; Little Chief, 50 tons; Dunkin, 10 tons; Robert E. Lee, 40 tons; Climax, 20 tons; Carbonate, 15 tons; Morning Star, 10 tons; Colorado Prince, 5 tons; Crescent & Etna, 5 tons; Long & Derry, 5 tons; Pendery & Glass, 5 tons; Iron Mine, 25 tons; Smuggler, 8 tons; Little Ella, 10 tons; Highland Chief, 20 tons; Argentine, 10 tons; Little Giant, 15 tons; Oro La Plata, 20 tons; Lulu, 10 tons; Miner Boy, 5 tons; Double Decker, 2½ tons; others altogether, 35 tons. Total, 530¼ tons.

The New York *Sun* says the Erie first consolidated mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds are the cheapest of the kind on the list. They have forty years still to run, while nearly all the other first-class 7 per cent railroad bonds have but twenty. Consequently, at the date when the New York Central, Harlem, Lake Shore, and other first-class mortgages will be paid off at par, the Eries will just be commencing a new term of twenty years. Besides, they are payable, principal and interest, in gold, and this feature, in the course of the next few years, may be worth 5 per cent premium. It is true that they are not absolutely a first mortgage, being subordinate to $13,500,000 earlier liens, but these are rapidly being extended at 5 per cent interest, which makes them equal only to $9,500,000 at 7 per cent. Including these prior liens, the entire consolidated first mortgage is about $33,000,000, as against the $40,000,000 of the New Central and the $35,000,000 of the Lake Shore, and at no time have the earnings of the Erie been insufficient to pay interest on this amount, and a great deal more.

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, the chief activity was in the Erie, Kansas & Texas, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and Iron Mountain issues. The market was firm in tone, especially toward the close.

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These bonds are issued by different localities in Illinois, Kansas, and Iowa for various purposes—viz.: to build court-houses, school-houses, jails, etc.; to fund floating debts, to build bridges, etc.
We examine everything we offer with great care; and we try to make every investment through us *absolutely safe*. Our sales during the year 1879 have amounted to more than two million of dollars, mostly to Eastern insurance companies, savings banks, capitalists, and trustees of estates. We collect the interest for our customers free of charge. Our references are to some of the largest institutions and heaviest capitalists East and West, with some of whom we have had dealings for the last ten years. Call and examine for yourself, whether you wish to make a large or small investment.
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BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 23—5 p. m.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 2¾@2⅞ per cent, which is ⅛@¼c below Bank of England rate.

Consols for account, 98⅛.

American securities—Illinois Central, 106¼; Pennsylvania Central, 53¾; Erie, 49½; Atlantic & Great Western first mortgage trustee certificates, 70½; do seconds, 33⅛; Reading, 34⅞.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Rentes, 82f 45c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Feb. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sedgwick st, 52 ft n of Hobbie, e f, 26x130 ft, dated Jan. 5 (H. R. Bond et al. to Andrew Olson) $ 1,850
West Nineteenth st, 171 ft e of Loomis, s f, 48x124 ft, dated Feb. 4 (J. A. Stewart to Karl Krish) 1,400
Langley av, 187 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 30x132 ft, dated Feb. 21 (N. and F. S. Baker to Martha E. Buckingham) 3,200
West Twentieth st, 264 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 24x123 ft, dated Jan. 23 (W. Y. Osborne to Joseph Walz) 325
West Twentieth st, same as the above, dated Feb. 21 (Joseph Walz to Johan Anders) 375
West Twenty-first st, 50 ft e of Wood, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Patrick McMahon to Christian Meier) 630
West Van Buren st, 197 6-10 ft w of Loomis, s f, 50x180 ft, dated Jan. 24 (George H. Laflin to Lycurgus Laflin) 5,000
Irving place, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 131½ ft running to Oakley av, dated Feb. 21 (Henry M. Bradford to Christopher C. Strecht) 6,250
Dearborn av, s w corner of Ohio st, e f, 49x80 ft, dated Feb. 23 (Herbert A. Streder to C. J. and E. M. McDonald) 7,000
West Twenty-first st, 73 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (E. S. Atwood to C. Fehrmann) 400
West Polk st, 85 ft e of Irving place, s f, 20½x230 ft, dated Feb. 16 (O. D. Esterbrook to J. R. Parker) 2,000
Johnson st, n w corner of Wright, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 1 (Henry Grotenkemper to Henry Paul) 800
Dearborn av, n of and near Goethe st, w f, 7x129 ft, dated Feb. 20 (M. Hoffman to Nelle C. Beye) 1,225
Union st, 179 ft s of Canalport av, w f, 48x100 ft, dated Feb. 23 (estate of Heinrich Boller to Philip Boller) 2,300
Jackson st, 409 ft w of Wabash av, n f, 37x80 ft, dated Feb. 20 (Edward M. Williams to Mary E. Blatchford) 6,500
Vernon av, 165 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 66x131 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Thomas H. Trine to Charles D. Martin) 5,500
Winchester st, 137 ft s of West Monroe, e f, 24 3-10x125½ ft, dated Jan. 30 (Erastus Brooks to W. H. Grundy) 2,000
West Huron st, 269½ ft e of Lincoln, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Feb. 19 (J. Nicolson to F. Kiebenow) 600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Paulina st, 142 ft s of Sunnyside av, w f, 100x165 ft, dated Feb. 16 (J. E. and F. C. Bishop to S. H. Bishop) $ 2,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Butterfield st, 100 ft s of Thirty-ninth, e f, 25x108½ ft, dated Feb. 23 (Thomas P. Isdell to James Beahan) $ 450

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock yesterday morning:

	RECEIPTS. 1880.	RECEIPTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.
Flour, brls	7,772	14,710	7,305	12,125
Wheat, bu	26,344	63,395	4,432	34,447
Corn, bu	166,033	128,652	176,634	58,298
Oats, bu	26,100	32,934	27,051	25,091
Rye, bu	5,840	2,457	4,837	2,839
Barley, bu	12,600	9,404	7,287	9,122
Cut meats, lbs	180,450	472,315	3,174,879	2,694,701
Pork, brls	....	....	1,606	267
Lard, lbs	313,250	427,708	335,685	250,860
Dressed hogs, No	2,166	726	161	434
Live hogs, No	17,352	8,549	4,817	7,296
Cattle, No	657	1,381	1,147	1,413
Sheep, No	....	691	136	1,031
Poultry, lbs	41,571	....	23,900	....
Eggs, pkgs	246	....	28	....
Butter, lbs	152,671	....	122,860	....
Cheese, boxes	1,968	....	1,579	....
Green apples, brls	731	....	100	....
Beans, bu	1,157	....	108	....
Hay, tons	167	....	33	....

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 9 cars winter wheat, 17 cars No. 2 spring, 32 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars rejected, 3 cars No. 3 mixed, 1 car no grade (80 wheat); 238 cars No. 2 corn, 137 cars high mixed, 65 cars new mixed, 5 cars rejected (445 corn); 13 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2, 7 cars rejected (27 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 5 cars No. 3, 8 cars extra do, 2 cars feed (16 barley). Total, 575 cars, or 284,000 bu. Inspected out: 32,913 bu wheat, 94,392 bu corn, and 9,625 bu barley.

The Board of Trade was closed yesterday in honor of Washington's birthday. Rather more business than usual on holidays was done on the curbstone. Grain was stronger in sympathy with Liverpool, the cable reporting stronger markets over there. The New York Produce Exchange also adjourned, and no quotations were received from that city.

Wheat was quiet, and about ⅛c higher, advancing in sympathy with the British markets. Liverpool was quoted 1d per cental higher on all grades, and London 1s per quarter upon cargoes. Sales were reported at $1.25¼@1.25⅜ seller March, and at $1.26¼@1.26⅜ for April, both closing at the above range.

Corn was fairly active, and advanced ¼c, Liverpool being quoted ½d higher. Seller May sold at 42@42⅛c. July was freely offered by the country, and sold at 43c.

Oats and other grain were inactive. Saturday's latest prices on these cereals were 36@36⅛c for May oats, 75c for fresh No. 2, and 74c for March rye, and 57c for extra 3, and 77c for No. 2 barley seller March.

Mess pork was quoted easy, with sales reported of 500 brls at $12.10 seller April, closing at about $12.10. Later a sale for April was reported at $12.07½.

Lard was quiet at $7.37½ for April and $7.27½ for March. Short ribs were steady at $6.55@6.60 for April, and sales were reported of 100,000 lbs cash at $6.50. Long and short clears were quoted stronger. Sales 2,500 boxes at $6.60@6.75.

Jobbers of dry goods had nothing new to report. There was a well-sustained activity, and the market was as firm as before. The boot and shoe trade shows steady improvement. Orders are liberal, and a larger volume of business is doing than in past years at a like period. There was nothing new to note in connection with the grocery market. Coffees continue firm. Sugars and teas were again reported easy. Dealers in butter were fairly busy. Prices were firm. Cheese was quiet and steady. The fish trade continues to show a good degree of activity, and the market maintains a firm tone. Lake fish were again higher, whitefish advancing to $6.00@6.25 and trout to $4.75@5.00. Dried fruits ruled quiet and steady. No changes were noted in the market for oils, paints, and colors. Coal, pig-iron, leather, and bagging were quoted as before.

The lumber market was steady. Trade is improving every day, and promises to be brisk in a few weeks. The wool market was firm, under moderate supplies and in sympathy with the other markets of the country. Broom-corn was unchanged. Hay was quiet, and steady, and hides exhibited little change. Clover-seed was quoted stronger, and timothy weaker, with some trading reported between dealers. Poultry was slow and easy, and eggs were quoted a little lower. Green fruits were steady, under a fair local inquiry, and apples were quoted stronger.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Remains quiet. Dealers are receiving a few mail orders, otherwise not much is being done. Prices are steady, and dealers expect a lively trade as soon as the season of navigation opens:

Choice hurl	7½@8
Fine green, with hurl to work it	6½@7
Red-tipped do and hurl	5½@6
Inferior	5 @5½
Crooked	3 @4½

BUTTER—Little change was apparent in the situation of this market. There was a good local and Eastern demand, and the moderate offerings were taken at fully previous figures, the feeling continuing firm. Below are the quotations:

Creamery	31@36
Good to choice dairy	23@28
Medium	18@20
Inferior to common	10@16
Roll	15@20

BAGGING—In this market there was nothing new to note. Trade was quiet, and prices ruled steady and firm, as given below:

Stark	24½	Burlaps	14½@16½
Brighton, A	24	Gunnies, single	15 @13½
Otter Creek	24	Do, double	22½@23½
Lewiston	23	Wool sacks	45 @50
American	22		

CHEESE—The cheese trade was without special activity, but the smallness of stocks gives the market strength. Sales were effected at the following quotations:

Full cream	14½@15
Part skim	12½@13
Low grades	8 @10

COAL—Was dull, as last quoted. Aside from a light inquiry from local consumers, the demand was inconsiderable. We repeat our list:

Lackawanna, range and egg	$6.00
Lackawanna, nut	6.50
Erie and Brier Hill	6.50
Cannel	7.00
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50
Piedmont	5.50
Blossburg	5.50
Brazil block	5.50
Wilmington	4.00

DRESSED HOGS—Were quoted easy, in sympathy with live hogs, and the weather was mild. The Board of Trade was closed, and no sales were reported. Good to choice lots were quoted at $5.00@5.10.

EGGS—Were easy at 12½@13c ₩ doz. The receivers were expecting larger supplies.

FISH—Lake fish were subjected to a further sharp advance,—whitefish being quoted at $6.00@6.25 and trout at $4.75@5.00. Other fish were quoted steady. Trade continues fairly active:

Whitefish, No. 1, ₩ ½-brl	$6.00 @ 6.25
Whitefish, family, ₩ ½-brl	4.00 @ 4.10
Trout, ½-brl	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Bloater, shore, ½-brl	20.00
Mackerel—Extra, shore, ½-brl	15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00 @ 1.25
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ₩ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Bank	4.60 @ 4.75
Codfish—Dressed	8 @ 8½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00 @ 7.25
Herring—Halifax, split, brls	6.50 @ 6.75
Herring—Round, brls	5.50 @ 5.75
Herring—Holland, ₩ keg	1.10
Herring—Scaled, ₩ box	30 @ 35
Halibut—Smoked	9½@ 9¾
California salmon, ½-brls	7.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was no important change in this market. There was no activity in the demand for any article in the list, but the prevalent feeling was fairly firm and previous prices were well supported all around. We repeat:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers	13 @ 15
Turkish prunes, old	7¼@ 7¾
Turkish prunes, new	9 @ 9¼
Raisins, layers, new	2.30 @2.35
Raisins, London layers, new	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, Valencia, new	8¼@ 8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.45 @2.55
Zante currants, new	6¾@ 7
Citron	21½@ 22

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	12 @ 14
Apples, Eastern	8¼@ 9
Apples, Southern	7½@ 7¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	9½@ 10½
Raspberries	31 @ 32
Blackberries	11½@ 11¾
Pitted cherries	20 @ 21

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	19½@ 20
Naples walnuts	13 @ 13½
Brazils	9 @ 10
Pecans	11 @ 11½

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons were firmer, $7.00 being the price for fine boxes. Oranges were steady. Apples were quoted steadier. The stock has been reduced, and much of the poor fruit that depressed the market for some time past has been disposed of:

Apples, ₩ brl, in lots	$3.00@3.75
Cranberries, ₩ brl	8.00@9.00
Lemons, ₩ box	6.00@7.00
Valencia oranges, ₩ case	8.00@9.00
Messina oranges, ₩ box	3.25@4.25
Malaga grapes, ₩ brl	7.00@9.00

GROCERIES—Coffees remain firm. The recent advance seems to have stimulated rather than checked the demand, and holders appear to think a further advance probable. Sugars were again quoted easy. Rice, sirups, spices, etc., ruled steady:

RICE.

Carolina	7¼@ 8
Louisiana	7 @ 7¾
Rangoon	6¾@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	24 @28
Rio, prime to choice	17 @17¾
Rio, good	16¼@16¾
Rio, fair	15½@16
Rio, common	14½@15
Rio, roasting	13½@14

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10¼@10⅝
Granulated	9¾@10
Powdered	10¼@10⅜
A standard	9⅝@ 9¾
A No. 2	9½@ 9⅝
Extra C	9 @ 9¼
C No. 1	8¾@ 8⅞
Yellow	7⅞@ 8⅛
New Orleans fair to fully fair, hhds	7⅝@ 7⅞
New Orleans prime to choice, do	7¾@ 8¼

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	42 @ 44
Prime corn or sugar	40 @ 42
Fair to good corn or sugar	34 @ 38
Blackstrap	24 @ 25
Choice New Orleans molasses, new	55 @ 58
Prime do	50 @ 53
Fair do	46 @ 47
Common do	42 @ 45

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @ 19
Cloves	38 @ 42
Pepper	17 @ 18
Nutmegs	98 @1.00

HAY—Was steady, with moderate sales. The receipts were fair:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	$13.00@13.50
No. 2 timothy, ₩ ton	12.00@12.50
Mixed	10.00@10.50
Upland prairie	10.00@10.50
No. 1 prairie	8.50@ 9.00
Slough	8.00

HIDES—Were in light local request. Dry hides are quoted easy in consequence of the liberal importations East:

Green-cured hides, light, ₩ lb	8¾@ 8¾
Green-cured, heavy	8¾
Calf, ₩ lb	14 @15
Dry-salted, ₩ lb	16 @16
Dry flint	16 @17
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	50

LUMBER—Trade is improving daily, and dealers report that there is little disposition shown to shade prices. There is some talk about the log supply in some sections being smaller than last year, but dealers think the deficiency, if there be one, will be made up elsewhere. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch	$ 45.00
First and second, 1¼@1½ inch	42.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	42.00
Third clear do	36.00
First and second clear dressed siding	19.00
Common dressed siding	16.00@17.50
Flooring, second common dressed	28.00
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwards	36.00@42.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	34.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	29.00@32.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	21.00@23.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards	14.00@15.00
Common boards, No. 2	12.50
Dimension stuff	12.50
Dimension stuff 20@30 feet	13.00@18.00
Pickets, rough and select	14.00
Lath	2.00
Shingles, standard	2.65
Shingles, choice	2.70

OILS—Prices ranged about the same as on Saturday, and ruled steady. Trade was reported fair for the time of year. We quote:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	$ 13¾
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	17¾
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	21¾
Lard, extra winter	65
Lard, No. 1	57
Lard, No. 2	52
Linseed, raw	80
Linseed, boiled	83
Sperm	70
Whale, winter bleached	1.35
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	50
Bank oil	47
Straits	50
Turpentine	48 @ 50
Miners' oil	60 @ 63
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	13
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	19½

POTATOES—Were in small local request and steady at 50@60c per bu. Car lots were quoted at 45@50c on track.

POULTRY—Was quiet. The offerings were small, and fine lots brought Saturday's prices. Coarse turkeys and soft lots were slow and weak. Live poultry was dull. Chickens, dressed, 6@7½c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 8@10c per lb; ducks, dressed, 8@9c per lb; geese, dressed, 5@6c per lb.

SEEDS—Were quiet, though it was reported that some business was done in offices. Clover was quoted higher in the absence of many sellers, while a few orders for seed were received. Prime to choice was quoted at $4.20@4.35. Timothy was quoted lower and weak under free offerings, at $2.40@2.45 for prime seed, with a few sales at the outside. Flax was steady at $1.65.

SALT—There was no change in this market. We repeat our quotations:

Fine salt, ₩ brl	$ 1.45
Ordinary coarse salt, ₩ brl	1.50
Ground solar	1.50
Dairy, with bags	2.55@2.90
Ground alum	1.25
Liverpool fine (white sacks)	1.70

WOOL—Was firm, with fair sales to Western mills. The Boston *Shipping List* reports no let-up in the demand, and an advance of about 2c per lb on washed fleeces and foreign wools. Quotations:

Washed fleece, medium choice	51@55
Washed fleece, common	47@50
Washed fleece, fine, ₩ lb	47@50
Medium unwashed	35@40
Fine unwashed	28@32
Coarse unwashed	29@32
Tub-washed, choice	58@60
Tub-washed, common to good	55@57

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,800; same time last week, 3,243; official last week, 21,021; shipped last week, 12,181. It was an exceedingly quiet day in this branch of the market. The local trade bought with some show of freedom, but the demand on Eastern and export account was of the most restricted character. The smallness of the supply, however, induced a pretty firm feeling, and such buyers as were inclined to invest were required to pay very full prices. The offerings differed but little from those seen in the yards during last week. Common to good steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,400 lbs, comprised by far the larger part, and trading was chiefly at $3.25@4.30. There were a few lots of choice cattle, for which $4.65@4.90 was obtained, while inferior grades sold down to $2.25@2.35. Several droves and parts of droves were left over unsold. The market closed quiet.

Special reports to the *Drovers' Journal* from nine States and 128 distilleries show that on the 1st of January there were 60,630 cattle then under feed at the places named below. It will be seen that the returns include about all points where cattle are fed for the market, and included all the States in the corn belt, and also about all the grain distilleries in the United States. The number is considerably under private estimates, and cuts no important figure in the supply of fat cattle, as a large per cent are cows and bulls, and the entire number is only equal to about the supply received at Chicago for three weeks.

Following is the grand total:

Illinois	25,706
Ohio	13,056
Indiana	6,400
Kentucky	10,498
Nebraska	1,500
Wisconsin	800
Pennsylvania	670
Missouri	None
Maryland	None
Total	60,630

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	1,492	$4.90	31	1,111	$4.00
33	1,450	4.70	36	1,198	4.20
17	1,500	4.55	14	1,153	3.90
10	1,330	4.50	18	1,140	3.85
68	1,301	4.45	16	1,110	3.75
28	1,312	4.40	11	1,190	3.62½
17	1,241	4.35	17	1,091	3.60
68	1,238	4.35	16	982	3.25
11	1,236	4.35	16	991	3.25
76 Tex s	1,144	4.25	31 cows	989	3.20
82	1,270	4.25	20 cows	1,025	3.20
35	1,400	4.25	19 cows	989	3.20
18	1,176	4.25	16 cows	811	3.05
18	1,211	4.15	16	1,353	3.00
18	1,163	4.12½	10 cows	828	2.65
16	1,177	4.10	15 bulls	1,482	2.52

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday 25,000; same time last week, 14,942; official last week, 115,903; shipped last week, 4,502. There was a fairly active demand, local cutters and shippers both buying freely, but the liberal receipts tended to weakness, and the day's supply changed hands at an average decline of 5c. The feeling was steadier toward the close, some late sales making at rather better figures than prevailed early in the day. The market closed at $4.25@4.40 for light, and at $4.25@4.75 for heavy weights. The largest sale of the day was reported by Jackson & Rankin, they selling 478 head raised and fed by J. H. Hulbert, Avondale, Ia., at $4.55.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
39	462	$4.65	45	355	$4.50	28	196	$4.35
43	443	4.65	98	301	4.50	67	197	4.35
50	384	4.65	63	301	4.50	38	195	4.35
37	430	4.60	55	272	4.50	20	176	4.35
65	328	4.60	98	286	4.45	71	173	4.35
34	309	4.60	33	286	4.45	51	187	4.35
48	344	4.60	41	275	4.45	44	164	4.35
49	368	4.60	35	279	4.45	96	142	4.30
47	326	4.55	70	245	4.45	69	238	4.30
52	355	4.55	55	280	4.45	62	194	4.35
478	320	4.55	50	291	4.45	46	180	4.35
43	290	4.50	56	252	4.45	43	195	4.30
97	298	4.50	36	265	4.40	76	175	4.30
50	343	4.55	48	309	4.40	82	174	4.30
49	363	4.55	40	212	4.15	51	302	4.25
27	298	4.50	58	281	4.40	47	245	4.10
44	276	4.50	83	210	4.40	30	181	4.00
48	312	4.50	64	175	4.35	31	175	3.75

SHEEP—Received, 932; same time last week, 1,143; official last week, 7,982; shipped last week, 3,517. The market was quiet and unchanged at $4.00@5.50 per 100 lbs for poor to choice grades.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday 1,326 head of through and 392 of yard stock; total for the week ending this day, 3,573 through and 1,259 local, against 2,564 through and 1,379 local the week before. The supply for yard sale is very light, and from appearances will continue so; quality generally common to medium: shipping grades are scarce and very few sold. Business has been mostly to retailers, and local buyers' trade. Prices are much the same as last week; best, $5.00@5.25; fair to good shipping steers, $4.25@4.80; common, $3.25@3.75; bulls, cows, and stags, $2.00@3.50. Sales to-day only 247 head so far.

HOGS—Receipts, 738 head; total for the week, 18,900, against 19,690 the week before; Yorkers, $4.50@4.70; Philadelphias, $4.90@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,900 head; total for the week, 11,900, against 9,900 the week before; selling slow at full a quarter off from the first of last week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—BEEVES—Receipts to-day and yesterday, 4,120: market extremely dull and a fraction lower, with a very bad finish; including 800 fat steers consigned direct to exporters, about 1,000 were used for foreign markets; transactions at 7@7½c, to dress 55 lbs, oxen and stags, 8@10c, to dress 55@56 lbs, ordinary to prime steers; and 10¼@10½c for extra do. No shipments to-day. For the week ended Saturday the shipments were 966 live cattle, 6,180 quarters beef, 1,700 carcasses of mutton, and 350 dressed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,310. A fair business was done at former figures or $5.50@6.25 for medium to fair sheep; $6.30@6.50 for extra, with 250 fine Ohio wethers, 141 lbs, at $6.62½. Some fair to choice yearling lambs at $7.00@7.80.

SWINE—Receipts, 10,300; no sales live weight, but dealers report a firmer feeling, and quote ordinary to good corn-fed Western $4.85@5.10 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—CATTLE—Slow and weak; supply mainly inferior grades; sales of native steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $3.90@4.10; do butchers, 900 to 1,100 lbs, $3.40@3.80; feeders, $3.75@4.18. Receipts, 600; shipments, not reported.

HOGS—Lower; Yorkers, $4.10@4.25; packing, $4.20@4.35; butchers to select, $4.40@4.60; receipts about 5,000; shipments, not reported.

SHEEP—In good demand but supply light; fair to good, $3.75@4.50; prime to choice, $4.75@5.50; export sheep would bring $5.75@6.00; receipts, 400.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—BEEF CATTLE—Market very slow and prices ⅛@¼c off; very best, $5.12½@5.62½; first quality, $4.12½@5.12½; medium, $3.12½@4.12½; ordinary, $2.00@3.00; most sales at $4.75@5.50; receipts, 1,804; Sales, 1,043.

SWINE—Fairly active; receipts, 5,636; quotations, $6.00@6.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,221; quotation, $4.50@6.25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—COTTON—Dull and easier: sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,000.

PROVISIONS—Lard, American, 40s; bacon, long clear middles, 36s.

RESIN—Common, 4s 3d.

LONDON, Feb. 23—REFINED PETROLEUM—6@6¼d.

CALCUTTA LINSEED—5 5-6@5 5-9d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—3 4-9d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23—PETROLEUM—18¾@18¼f for fine pale American.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Wheat in good demand at the advance; red winter, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s 1d; No. 3 do, 10s 7d; California advanced 2d. Corn in good demand and prices tending upward at 5s 8d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand; California advanced 1s 3d; red winter and No. 2 spring, 1s. Corn advanced 1s. Arrived—Wheat active at full prices. To arrive—Wheat in good demand and prices tending upward; No. 2 spring advanced 1s and California 9d. Corn strong at 3d advance. Pork, Western P. M., 57s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d. Bacon steady; L. C., 36s; S. C., 38s. Tallow, 36s. Cheese, 73s. Beef—P. M., 79s. MARK LANE—Wheat firm at 1s advance. Corn firm and a shade higher. Country markets a shade higher.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; California, 11s@11s 5d; white Michigan, 11s 3d; red winter, 11s 7d; spring, No. 3, 9s 7d; No. 2, 11s 1d. Corn strong at 5s 10d. MARK LANE—Wheat is per quarter dearer. Corn a shade dearer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat 1s per quarter dearer; fair average No. 2 spring, 53s@53s 6d; do red winter, 51s 6d; do California, 55s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat tending upward. Corn strong. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 53s; nearly due, present and following month, 53s 6d; do corn, 28s. There are no cargoes of corn offered on sale off coast. Arrivals off coast for orders—Corn, none. Country markets—English and French generally dearer. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 30,000@35,000 quarters.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $5.00@5.25; XX, $5.75@6.00; XXX, $6.00@6.37½; high grades, $6.50@6.87½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm; mixed yellow and white, 60c. Oats quiet at 45@46c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower at $2.50.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $25.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; old, $12.62½@12.75; new, $13.00. Lard—Market dull; tierce, $7.12½@7.50; keg, $7.75@8.00. Bulk meats scarcer and firm; shoulders, loose, $4.00@4.50; packed, $4.62½; clear rib, $6.75; clear sides, $7.00. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $5.50@5.62½; clear rib, $7.75; clear, $8.12½. Hams—Sugar-cured, market dull; canvased, $9.00@10.25.

WHISKY—Quiet; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand at full prices; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 14@16½c. Sugar—Market dull; inferior, 5¼c; common to good, 6½@7c; fair to fully fair, 7@7¼c; prime to choice, 7½@8½c; yellow clarified, 8¼@8¾c. Molasses quiet, but steady; common, 30@35c; fair, 36@38c; centrifugal, 30@40c; prime to choice, 42@52c; cistern bottoms, 45@60c.

BRAN—Steady at 82½c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 484½.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Feb. 23.—GRAIN—Corn firm and higher; high mixed, 35¼@35½c; mixed, 35¼@35½c. Oats inactive, but firm; No. 2 white, 33¼@33½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 76½@76¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; sales 200 brls finished goods on basis of $1.05½.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; white and red State, $1.38. Corn dull; mixed Western, 57c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—Market unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 23.—PETROLEUM—Steady; quotations unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 9½c.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

A New Poor Farm—County Bonds—Court-House Contracts Awarded.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the President, Commissioner Stewart, in the chair, and present all the members except Commissioner Purington.

After reading the minutes, the vote by which the bill of Sheldon, Kelly & Co. for covering steam-pipes at the Hospital was allowed at the last meeting was reconsidered, on motion of Commissioner Burling, the matter not having been passed in accordance with law, ten votes being required and but nine votes in the affirmative having been recorded. When the vote was put again there were twelve in the affirmative.

Commissioner Clark, who arrived late, presented a resolution to the effect that C. W. Woodman be made an

ATTORNEY OF THE LOWER COURTS,

at a salary of $1,200 a year, a new position. The resolution was adopted,—10 to 4,—Commissioners Boese, Burling, Senne, and Wood voting in the negative.

A communication was read from Christian Busse, tendering his resignation as Toll-Road Inspector, on the ground that many were complaining that he favored the Company.

Commissioner Spofford moved that the resignation be not accepted. The motion was not seconded.

Commissioner Senne moved that the resignation be accepted, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of Commissioner Ayars, Mr. John Dilge, of Niles, was appointed Toll-Road Inspector, vice Busse, resigned.

A number of small bills were read over by the Clerk, and were referred to the proper committees.

The annual report of the

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONER

was read and referred to the Committee on Finance. After detailing the large number of improvements which had been made during the year, and those contemplated, the receipts and expenditures were stated, as follows: Receipts, including $159,890 on hand Dec. 1, 1878, $1,128,288; expenditures, $835,249; cash on hand December, 1879, $293,139.

The form of a contract drawn up by J. M. W. Jones & Co., for supplying the county with printing and stationery was read by the Clerk, and action thereon was deferred until the Committee on Stationery and Printing should report.

COUNTY BONDS.

The Finance Committee reported in relation to the issuing of the $1,158,500 of county bonds, recommending that they be allowed to run for twenty years from date, and that there be no provision for their earlier redemption, as provided in the original resolution, which was adopted. The report was adopted. According to this, the bonds are made payable May 1, 1900.

The Hospital Committee submitted a report recommending the payment of bills amounting to $1,533; that two internes who were about to leave be presented with two pocket-cases of instruments, worth not over $35 each, according to the custom in such cases; also that the contract for supplying the institution with groceries be awarded to Durand Brothers, and the contract for dry goods to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

The report was adopted.

The report recommended that an additional sum of $200 be paid city Deputy-Sheriffs for expenses in keeping horses and wagons for service duty.

Commissioner Senne moved an amendment to the report so that it would read "all Deputies doing outside work" in the place of "city Deputies." The report was so amended and then adopted.

The Committee on Public Charities reported bills to the amount of $5,556, upon which report there arose a discussion, particularly upon the item of a meat bill presented by O'Donnell. The report was adopted—yeas, 10; nays, 3.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Service reported, recommending that the contracts for the tiling and wainscoting of

THE COURT-HOUSE

be let to the following parties: The marble and slate tiling to the Burlington Manufacturing Company, at $18,989; the marble-wainscoting to the same Company, at $44,988; masonry and brick work to P. J. Sexton, at $16,889.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the report was taken up item by item, and all were passed except the matter of brickwork, upon which a discussion was held.

Commissioner Boese thought the county had better take up with some contractor who was responsible, even if his bid was not as low as some others. He intimated that they had had a great deal of trouble with Sexton, and he moved that the matter be postponed until a future meeting for action.

The motion to postpone was lost—yeas, 5; nays, 8.

The question was then put upon awarding the contract to Sexton, resulting in 8 votes in the affirmative to 5 in the negative, and the report of the Committee was declared adopted by the Chair, although he explained that it would require an affirmative vote of 10 to let the final contract.

On motion, the recommendation of the Committee on Printing and Stationery to award the contract for county work to J. M. W. Jones was adopted.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution to the effect that each member of the County Board be allowed a copy of the Illinois Statutes. Adopted.

The same Commissioner offered a resolution to the effect that some action should be taken looking to a more equal assessment for taxes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Commissioner Senne moved a resolution that the Board should provide for a new County Poor Farm.

Mr. Wheeler moved an amendment, to the effect that the Board should advertise for a suitable site for a Poor Farm, parties sending in bids to be requested to send in a full description of the premises, location, etc.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

The Duke de Marmier's Opera-Box.

Paris Figaro.

The proprietary right of the Duke de Marmier to a certain box in the Opera Comique of Paris has been disputed by the French Government. It seems that the ground on which the Opera Comique is situated was sold in 1781 by the Duke de Choiseuil to Louis XVI. In the deed of sale it was stipulated that the Duke should build a theatre on the ground, and that he should have the right to the use of a certain box next to that of the King, the said box to hold eight persons. The theatre was built and remains to this day. By inheritance the box descended to M. Cheradius de Choiseuil, nephew of the Duke. This gentleman died in 1838, leaving the opera-box to the Duchess de Marmier, his daughter, who used it until the 1st of January, 1880, when the right was contested, the State contending that at the end of ninety-nine years the legal right to it expired. The matter is now in the courts.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. THE WASTES OF THE BODY ARE STOPPED, AND HEALTHY BLOOD IS SUPPLIED TO THE SYSTEM, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also, that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

Radway's Ready Relief,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, *RADWAY'S READY RELIEF* will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfect Purgative Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"
"Radway on Scrofula,"

and others relating to different classes of diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

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...UTE REMEDY.

...'s Ready Relief,

...R AND AGUE.

CAUTION.

...he True Relief.

...REGULATING PILLS!

...FALSE AND TRUE."

ROBERT E. LEE.

Legal History of a Celebrated Leadville Mine.

A New Claimant to the Property Turns Up in Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday, Jan. 28, contained a two-column history and description of the Robert E. Lee Mine at Leadville, probably one of the richest silver mines in the world. It was a history full of complications arising out of the legal entanglements in which the mine had been involved. To that record of legal snarls is to be added another chapter, which, while it increases the perfect maze of complications already existing, will be of considerable interest beyond the narrow circle of those immediately involved.

THE LAST CHAPTER

in this much-mixed tale came to light yesterday when a TRIBUNE reporter started out to investigate a story to the effect that a claim had been filed by Monroe & Leddy, attorneys for Mrs. M. Seymour Rogers, of this city, to a half interest in the mine.

"What can you tell us about this?" the reporter asked of Mr. Leddy, after stating what he had heard and what he wanted.

"We have filed, in the name of Mrs. Rogers," was the reply, "an adverse claim to a half of this mine and placed it upon record at Leadville."

"What is the statement in the claim?"

"It is merely a notice to the world that she claims an undivided half-interest in the mine, and has been filed to prevent its passing into the hands of innocent third parties. We expect upon the heels of this to commence proceedings in the Colorado courts to recover title to it. The mine is said to be worth some $10,000,000, and Mrs. Rogers' interest will therefore be several millions of dollars."

It was important in the next place to know something of

THE HISTORY OF THIS CLAIM,

and the results of a further conversation with the man of law, supplemented by certain points in the history of the mine already known, enabled the reporter to bring the matter down to date, as it were.

In April, 1878, one James M. Sigafus "grub-staked" one George W. Belt as a proprietor, or, to get it in English, sent him out to look for mineral claims, and supplied him with food and the necessary outfit, while Belt agreed on his part to give him half of the future "finds." Belt took in a prospecting partner in the person of one William Knight. In searching over the carbonate fields, they found a fraction of ground not previously claimed,—about five acres, on Fryer Hill,—and, in July, 1878, located it in their own names as the Robert E. Lee. Sigafus was left out in the cold. He heard of it, of course, and brought suit against the man who had eaten his "grub" and then shaken him, to recover his half interest. Belt and Knight, however, deeded one-third of the mine to James N. Dexter, the consideration being that he was to defend the suit of Sigafus and pay the expenses of procuring a patent of the land from the Government. In November, Knight, Belt and Dexter bonded the mine to one Irving Howbert, of Colorado Springs, and W. H. Rogers, of Chicago, for $7,000, of which sum $2,000 was paid in cash, while the rest was to be paid in February, 1879, provided a clear title was made and the purchasers settled matters with Sigafus. They gave him one-third of the mine and took possession, and Belt & Co. were in condition to procure the patent without opposition. Before the time for the second payment arrived Hiram F. Lee brought suit against the mine for a half interest, claiming a contract with Belt as a partner in the original location. Howbert and Rogers refused to pay the balance until this new wrinkle was smoothed out, but tendered payment as soon as the suit was dismissed. Soon after this, Howbert sold portions of his interest to J. F. Humphrey and Benjamin Crowell, of Colorado Springs. The mine had begun to "boom" when

FRESH COMPLICATIONS SPRANG UP.

Belt and his assigns brought suit to recover possession of the mine on account of non-payment, and the purchasers brought suit demanding perfect title and tendering the balance of the contract price. In May, 1879, the property was bonded by the purchasers to L. D. Rondebush, of New York, acting for Senators Jones and Chaffee and other capitalists, for $135,000. Of this, $10,000 was paid in cash, and the balance was due in sixty days. At the expiration of that time, however, the reports were not so rosy, the litigation promised to be endless, and the bond was forfeited.

Sigafus, Howbert & Co., went on developing the mine, but were enjoined by the court from shipping any ore during the pendency of the suits. Thus matters stood until along in August, when, according to the commonly-received version, they decided to compromise matters, and eliminate the multitudinous litigation in their way. New drifts had proved the value of the ore, and they were more anxious than ever to get matters cleared up.

In the meantime, according to the same commonly-received version, J. Y. Marshall, of Leadville, had purchased Rogers' interest for $45,000, and, by his advice, Rondebush was employed to

EFFECT A COMPROMISE OF THE SUIT.

He succeeded by agreeing to pay in thirty days to the adverse claimants the sum of $115,000, of which $105,000 was to go to the Belt party and $10,000 to H. F. Lee. For his disinterested services Rondebush got one-fifth of the mine. The ore began to pan out so well that in a short time the amount was paid, other debts were rubbed off the score, and a dividend was declared of nearly $140,000.

Having cleared the decks, so to speak, the reader is now in a condition to understand the latest complication from the latest adverse claimant's standpoint. The story from that quarter differs, as will be seen, in several particulars from the commonly-received version above referred to.

Mr. Rogers, in his connection with the mine, really acted for his wife, and the claim is therefore made in her name. Finding Sigafus and Belt quarreling over the latter's forgetfulness of the "grub-stake" contract, he went to Howbert, one of the original claimants of the mine, and, upon a certain agreement entered into between them, they succeeded in getting a bond for a deed from Belt & Co. to pay $7,000 for the mine,—$2,000 in cash and $5,000 Feb. 18, 1879. The bond was made and the $2,000 paid. There was also an agreement by which Sigafus, upon his promise to dismiss his suits and withdraw his claims, received a deed from them for a third interest in the mine. Howbert and Rogers each held a third. Then they went on and got possession of the property, and commenced working it. When the bond became due Howbert failed to make the payment, according to the condition, on the 18th of February. His excuse was that Lee claimed a half-interest, and had, prior to Feb. 18, commenced a suit against Belt & Co. On the strength of this, Howbert claimed that, as Belt & Co. were unable to comply with the condition of the bond,—since they were unable to give a sufficient deed,—he wasn't required to pay until such time as they could. Belt & Co. then resorted to the injunction method.

MR. ROGERS

was taken with a stroke of paralysis at Leadville Feb. 21, 1879, and the money was to have been paid at Colorado Springs on the 18th. In his then prostrated condition, he was, of course, unable to attend to business. Sigafus was in actual possession—on the ground—and claimed that there was great danger of Rogers losing his property if he remained in. Finally, in June, Henry Rogers, his brother, went to Colorado, and, on the 30th of July, got a telegram at Colorado Springs from Crowell, informing him that he and Howbert had made arrangements for the settlement of the injunction against the property upon the payment of $115,000 by Aug. 20; and that unless the Rogers party could raise their half, Sigafus not agreeing to pay any of it, they would sell the property for them. Mr. Rogers posted off for Leadville, and, as is now claimed, was threatened by Sigafus and the rest, bulldozed, and imposed upon by misrepresentations as to the value of the mine, until he finally consented to the sale, by which his brother—who was flat on his back, and whom the crowd kept in the dark—got $45,000. Marshall, who is now an "Honorable," was acting as Rogers' attorney, and, as is now claimed, instead of consulting with his clients, was actively working in the Sigafus interest, and finally sold the Rogers interest for what is now claimed was a ridiculously low price.

After the sale, Mr. Rogers and his brother came away. When they had time to think matters over, they came to the conclusion that

THEY HAD BEEN SWINDLED,

—compelled under duress to take $45,000 or nothing. The claim now is that Sigafus never performed the consideration of his deed in that he never paid a dollar on the $10,000 condition; that he failed to dismiss his suits and withdraw his interest in the property when he took the one-third; and that he threatened that, as he was in possession and never had dismissed his suit, he would hold the mine against Howbert, Rogers, and the rest. Rogers claims that he owns one-half of the one-third, as well as two-sixths upon the original deed with Howbert, or, altogether, three-sixths, or one-half.

It would not do, of course, for the claimant to show a full hand just at this juncture, and supply the other side with an abundance of ammunition in advance, but it is confidently stated that, when the case comes to trial, the Rogers party will be able to show the most conclusive proofs of threats, bulldozing, and misrepresentation in their most aggravating forms, and that the sale was nothing more than a cheat, and the result of a cleverly-planned conspiracy to squeeze them out and get the mine. If the trial pans out as well as it now promises, the developments are apt to be decidedly interesting.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Flushing the River.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The City of Chicago has two troubles upon its hands: (1) To rid itself of its sewage; (2) To enable heavily-laden vessels to come into its inner harbor. Now would it not be wise and economical to build the proposed locks at the confluence of the North and South Branches at the west end of the main river, and then to put the Fullerton avenue conduit engine at work at its fullest speed, and thus flush the North and South Branches into and down the canal, and, by taking away the obstructions to the water-flow in the canal at Summit and the locks below Lemont, arrive at the grand desideratum? Or, if the engine at Fullerton avenue conduit should not prove sufficient, to then place an additional auxiliary water-elevator at the proposed lock or locks on the main river? In this way the expense of dredging the North and South Branches to the city would be saved, as the water in those two branches would be raised from two to five feet above lake-level. TRAVELER.

An Open Letter to Mr. Ambler.

[Copy.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—*John C. Ambler, Secretary, etc.*—DEAR SIR: Watching the views and arguments for and against the different methods proposed for the effectual drainage of the city, as well as the most expeditious means and measures for the attainment of that end, permit most respectfully to submit:

1. That Mr. Brown's project is the most practicable, as well as the most judicious, that now can be adopted for the constant supply of pure water, as well as to meet the absolute necessity of providing means of flooding the sewers, thereby removing the foul accumulations from the cesspools. His ideas, however, of a ship-canal to Bridgeport are shortsighted and inoperative, for the very reason that in less than ten years not a seagoing ship will pass the Rush-street bridge to load; as that will have to be done off the Lake-Front or at Calumet Lake, as being the stern decrees which Fate has laid down for Chicago, and which are inexorable and incontrovertible.

2. That, as the city grows larger, the complete removal of the sewage from the canal and its branches becomes more and more an imperative necessity for the health, prosperity, and progress of Chicago; and that whatever is done now should be on a large and liberal scale, therefore the immediate enlargement of the canal from Bridgeport should be accomplished forthwith so as to produce a current to the Illinois River of at least five miles an hour, which would draw off the foul water and the sewage, thereby giving the denizens on either side of the river constant supply, which, though not altogether very pure, could be taken very freely with their whisky.

3. That the idea of utilizing the sewage during the life of the present generation is childish and futile.

4. Therefore would submit that whatever method may be determined upon should be on an extensive scale, so as to provide for the requirements of the city, not for the moment only, but for the next fifty years at least; and that, too, regardless of the mere matter of dollars and cents.

5. That from the experience of the past, no half measures or make-shifts should now be entertained. And for that reason the gentlemen having the matter in hand should look seriously and soberly into the dark womb of the future, and act with liberal views and correct ideas of Chicago's future prosperity and growth, so as to meet the exigencies of the project in its ramifications and details.

6. That the undersigned has at his finger-ends the names of parties ready to undertake and carry successfully to completion any plan or method that may be determined upon, and to accept payment therefor in bonds at fifty years to run, with interest at 6 per cent, payable semi annually.

All of which, my dear friend, please to submit to the consideration of the Citizens' Association. Yours most respectfully, ANGUS McDONALD.

Oregon Pioneering.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The writer of the following letter is a person of the true, sturdy old pioneer spirit. She traveled a year ago from the mountainous region of Pennsylvania, with five children, to settle in the immense forests of Oregon, her husband being a charcoal-burner. In former letters she has spoken of the agreeable climate and productive soil, where the farmers will not sow spring wheat because they can only average twenty bushels to the acre; where they plant and harvest two crops of potatoes on the same ground in one season. She says it is a good place to get "free from the demands of fashion and the annoyance of dress, and there is some consolation in that." But here is the last letter:

OSWEGO, Ore., Jan. 12.—DEAR BROTHER: . . . I must tell you something of the terrible storm we passed through on the 9th inst. It came up very sudden; almost before we were aware there was a storm the trees began to fall around us. The children had gone to one of the cabins to play, and we ran to get them, but before we reached them two trees fell and struck the next cabin; but we were glad to get back with our lives, except Willie, whose hat blew away to his great grief, and he refused to be comforted. Fortunately there were no trees around our cabin, so we felt safe so long as the cabin stood. We gazed from the windows at the trees falling by the dozens; those large trees towering almost to the skies; it was terrible to behold, and yet grand. I would even have enjoyed it if John had been here, and if I could have known no one was in danger; but John had gone away, and had a strip of large timber to go through to get home. I consoled myself with the thought that he had not started home, but he had; but he found the way blocked and the trees falling so fast that he stopped at a Chinese cabin until the storm subsided, and then clambered through the best way he could. We had bought a new four-horse wagon last spring for hauling coal; this was crushed to splinters. Cousin Eugene had one of his oxen killed, and a pit of coal, ready for delivery, so crushed and surrounded with fallen timber that I do not suppose he will ever get it out. The roads are literally heaped with trees, and impassable. There were a number of houses blown down in Portland, and some lives lost, but we cannot get much news yet.

I think we have had just as heavy winds in the States, but it has rained here so much that the ground is soaked and the soil become very loose; and then the trees are so tall and the roots run along the surface of the ground so that it does not take much of a storm to tip them over.

All of John's winter work is buried in the ruins. He had cut wood to put up a pit, and now cannot get it. He worked all summer for nothing, and now all winter for the same price; but this morning he is out through all the rain and at it again; for he says its "root hog or die" now, and we are not ready for the latter.

Winter will be over by-and-by, and then we will come out all right. There will be plenty of work and good wages. The railroad wants lots of ties, and there is great excitement over the Skaget River gold mines. So if we all keep our health we will see easier times yet I hope. MARY M.

Dougherty and Nicholson.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—An article in yesterday's TRIBUNE purporting to give an account of a fight between Mr. Paul Nicholson, agent of "My Partner" combination, and Mr. William E. Dougherty, does the former injustice, and places him in an unfavorable light before the public. In the article headed "A Domestic Quarrel—A Theatrical Agent Pounded," Mr. Nicholson is made to appear as a meddler in another's family affairs, as inciting or instigating a divorce suit, as breaking up and despoiling a home, and last, but not least, by implication, branding him as a coward because he allowed his assailant to "mop the floor with him," as the article says.

Mrs. Dougherty, the wife of Mr. Nicholson's assailant, desires me, as her attorney, to give you the facts in the case for the obvious purpose of doing the gentleman justice. Mr. Nicholson is the cousin of Mr. W. E. Dougherty. The fact of long-continued cruelty by Dougherty toward his wife, by violence and nameless ill-treatment, was well known by Mr. Nicholson and by all friends and acquaintances of the parties. Last Friday week matters came to a crisis by the husband attacking the wife with unusual brutality, and taking up a hatchet and threatening her life. Mr. Nicholson chanced to come in as a visitor at the time, and took the wife and daughter (a girl of 14) under protection to the West Lake Street Police Station for safety. He (Dougherty) upbraided him for his part in the matter, and ever since Mrs. Dougherty has applied for a divorce (last Thursday her bill was filed in the Circuit Court) Mr. Dougherty has pursued Nicholson with relentless fury, as if he was to blame for protecting the lives of the wife and daughter. On the occasion referred to in the article, he (Dougherty) approached Nicholson, apparently in a friendly manner, and, after some general talk, all at once grew excited, and, like a tiger, sprang upon Nicholson, clutching him by the throat, tripping him, and throwing him heavily upon the stone floor, and fumbling for a knife or pistol in his hind pants pocket. Mr. Nicholson, though a powerful man, was stunned and dizzy,—unable for the moment to defend himself. Soon after Mr. Nicholson sent for me at my house, by messenger, and consulted with me as to prosecuting Dougherty for his unwarrantable onslaught. I counseled a forbearing course, for fear of the publicity which would follow and because it would only exasperate Dougherty and magnify his "wrongs." To sum up in a word: Mr. Nicholson acted from first to last a manly, heroic part in defending a helpless lady and her daughter from a most unmitigated outrage perpetrated by his own kinsman. He did not know of Mrs. Dougherty taking her wearing apparel from her late home, and did not aid her in any way except to do as above recited. He could not, in the nature of the case, have any but the best motives in doing as he did, and what he did was probably to save bloodshed. His whole blame lies, perhaps, in not anticipating the attack by the "injured husband," and meeting him on his own ground,—that is, by summarily defending himself from a cowardly and unmerited assault. Mrs. Dougherty is much pained by the flippant mention of her name in the article referred to in connection with the affair at the Tremont House, and feels that it is due in simple justice to Mr. Nicholson that something be said in the way of correcting the false and damaging impression which the article is calculated to create in the minds of the public. Very respectfully, JARVIS BLUME, Attorney,
No. 184 Dearborn street.

Country Roads.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 20.—I am a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE, and have been much interested in the past year or two in the many articles upon the drainage question and the condition of the country roads, and, as suggestions upon the subject seem to be in order, I will say that in 1874-'5-'6 I spent considerable time in traveling about the country in Holstein, Germany, over the country roads. The main or principal ones are made by the Government, and are what are called clinker roads: that is, the surface is laid with hard-burned brick, or brick burned nearly to a clinker. These roads lay to the northwest of Hamburg, along the coast of the Northern (or German) Ocean, and upon land apparently formed from the receding of the ocean, as it lies very low and perfectly flat, and is said to be the most productive land in Europe, of which I have no doubt, as I have never seen such crops anywhere, either in this country or Europe, of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and a tall and stout-growing bean, from which large quantities of oil are manufactured. I have ridden for forty consecutive miles through the country, and every field, without an exception, was absolutely loaded down with crops, and I was informed that this was the case every year. To give a better idea of the crops, I may say that they have never been able to cut them satisfactorily with reapers, but have cut them from time immemorial with what we call a corn-cutter,—that is, a blade a bout eighteen inches long, similar to the end of a scythe-blade, fastened into the end of a wooden handle. They carry in the left hand another wooden handle, in the end of which is fastened a small curved iron rod, and at each blow of the cutter they pull the cut grain out of the way with the left hand.

The land is divided by deep and wide ditches from six to eight feet deep, and as wide, and these again by smaller ditches, some of the lands or lots being not more than fifteen to twenty feet wide and from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile long, and all well underdrained, and the water from the ocean is kept out by a dyke from twenty to forty-five feet high and 100 to 150 miles long, running from Hamburg around the coast up towards Denmark. There is at all times more or less water in the ditches. The natives never drink water, but schnapps and beer instead. I spent two months there in 1876, and drank pretty freely of the water, and believe I am not entirely over the effects of it yet. A temperance community would stand a slim chance in that vicinity unless they drank schnapps behind the door. I have traveled about the country to the extent of 200 to 300 miles, and to the best of my recollection never saw them even repairing those roads, and they were as smooth as a house-floor; and I believe I have seen loads of five-ton weight being hauled over them with ease by one pair of horses.

The roadways are narrow, just wide enough to allow the passing of two wagons, and so crowning in the middle as to shed water like a duck's back. The brick were somewhat larger than our ordinary brick and laid diagonally across the track, similar to a well-laid brick sidewalk. There were wide and deep ditches close up to the roadway on each side, and it was a wonder to me how he of the schnapps always kept out of them.

The roads were always good, and in many places were dyked up from five to seven feet above the level, especially where the land on each side was below a general level. In my judgment this is the whole secret; that is, thorough drainage, narrow and very crowning roadways. The great trouble with the country roads here, and for that matter many of the city roads also, the roadways are too wide and flat, and in many instances lower in the middle than at the sides. The soil upon which the Holstein roads are built is similar to and as devoid of gravel as are the soils of Iowa and Illinois.

DYER WILLIAMS.

He Stayed All Night.

St. Louis Republican.

It was about 1 o'clock yesterday morning that a very sleepy-looking, half-intoxicated countryman entered the police station and steadied himself against the railing in front of Sergt. Watkins. He stood there a moment in complete silence, but he finally worked his mouth into a position to say: "Gimme glass soda."

"What?" said the Sergeant.

"Gimme glass o' soda!" a little more emphatically, as he fumbled in his vest pocket.

It is not a rare thing for persons somewhat inebriated to mistake the station-house for a saloon, although the supposed bar-tender is always attired in the uniform of the department, with a large silver label on his left breast which tells you he is a "Sergeant of Police." The customer in this instance was too full to notice these things, and the officer in charge concluded to have a mild joke. Accordingly, when the man repeated that he would take a glass of soda, the Sergeant said in his most patronizing manner, "All right; I'll get you a glass of soda." He then stepped into an adjoining room and came back with a cup of hydrant water, which he handed the "customer." The man took hold of it and was about to raise it to his lips when he asked: "Ain't you got no glasses?" "No," was the reply, "this is an all-night house and we don't keep glasses."

The man then proceeded to drink the water, but after taking about two swallows, he paused and looked seriously at the Sergeant: "This 'pears like mighty queer sody; hain't yer got no beer?"

"No, we don't sell beer after midnight," was the officer's reply.

The man then put down the cup and laid a dollar bill down on the counter, saying, "I want to stay all night. Do you keep boarders here?"

"Sometimes," was the reply.

"Can't you keep me here for the balance of that dollar?" queried the customer.

"I guess so."

"And give me a bed by myself?"

"I've got nice single beds, but my rooms are all occupied. I can keep you if you will leave your valuables here in the office."

"That suits me," said the fellow, in a business-like but rather thick-tongued way.

Seeing that the stranger had on a watch and chain, and that he was rather neatly dressed, Sergt. Watkins concluded to keep him sure enough, and walked from behind the counter and began to search him.

"Here! What are you doing?" he asked.

"I'm going to take your valuables and lock them up for you until to-morrow."

"I could have given them to you without you going through my pockets."

"It is the rule of the house," said the officer.

This explanation was perfectly satisfactory, and the process went on until two purses containing a small sum of money, and a watch and chain were removed to a drawer. The lodger gave his name as John Carroll, a countryman, and was ushered into a cell. He thought it queer that he had to sleep on a wooden bed without sheets and pillows, but he did not grumble. When he woke up yesterday morning he proved to be a bright fellow. He was surprised to learn that he had slept in a police-station, and had no knowledge of what transpired the night before. Of course no charge was preferred, and he was set at liberty.

Wedded Love—A True Incident.

New Orleans Picayune.

"Make the bed easy, Mr. B.," said old Uncle Abe to the undertaker, who was preparing the coffin for his aged wife. "Make the bed soft and easy, for her old bones are tender and soft, and a hard bed will hurt them." He forgot for a moment—that old, gray-haired man—that she was dead; that the old bones had done aching forever. Sixty-four years had she walked by his side, a true and loving wife. Sixty-four years! Just think of it in this age of divorce. Sixty-four years had they dwelt under the same sorrows of life; together mourned over the coffin of their first-born; together rejoiced in the prosperity of their sons and daughters, and now she has left him alone. No wonder he forgot. Her loving hands had so long cared for him, for he had been the feebler of the two. "Until death do us part," said the marriage service that had united them so many years ago. Death had parted them, but the love still survived. Tenderly had he cared for her all these years, and now tenderly did he watch the making of the last bed of this still loved wife. He had bravely breasted the storm of life with her by his side, but now that she was gone he could not live, and in a few days they laid him by her side.

A Remarkable Dog.

That animals have minds and can reason has lately been maintained at great length in an interesting book written by one Dr. Lindsay. According to this learned author there is hardly anything that a dog cannot learn. He tells among hundreds of other entertaining and surprising anecdotes the story of an able Newfoundland dog who was accustomed to accept pennies from his human acquaintances as testimonials of their respect and affection. These pennies be deposited in a cat-proof safe scooped out by himself under the front-door mat, and when he wanted a piece of cake or a roll be would take the proper price from his bank, carry it to the baker, and buy what he wanted. He was also accustomed to lend money at interest on promissory notes to other dogs, and when any note became due and unpaid he would carry it to the front door of a notary's office and solemnly protest it with six distinct howls, after which he would return the note to the bank and subsequently take its value out of the hide of the debtor. Dr. Lindsay unaccountably fails to mention this latter feature of the dog's commercial career, but, perhaps, his capacity for receiving truth was exhausted when the first half of the story was told to him.

LIFE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The State of Society In and About Vicksburg—A Hoosier Tourist Relates His Experience—A Good Place to Die In—Very Peculiar Notions of the Fiery Southron—The Exceeding Cheapness of Human Life—Scenes and Incidents.

Special Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 13.—I was talking with a gentleman the other day who had just got back from Vicksburg. He was a sharp, quick man, full of experience in the ways of the world, and well qualified by nature and training to fit into every groove of business or social life. He was withal a Democratic politician and a Democratic officeholder, recently retired. This man I will call Jones, because that is not his name. He had been in Vicksburg and vicinity for four or five months, and it was his second visit there. "How did you like the country?" I inquired, after an exchange of greetings, for we were old friends.

NERVE AND A GUN.

"It's a splendid country to live in, if a man has a self-cocking Colt of the latest pattern and plenty of grit." Then he naively added, after a pause, "I hold the revolver."

"Does every man go armed?" I asked.

"If he don't he is a d——d fool. Why, on Christmas Day, I'll bet I saw 500 men walking the streets of Vicksburg with their hands on their revolvers. You see the weather was cold, and the men had to go about with their overcoats buttoned. A day or two before Christmas a fellow had lost his life because he couldn't unbutton his coat and get at his hip-pocket quick enough to organize a defense, and the rest of the population made haste to guard against a repetition of distressing accidents of that character. They accordingly shifted their revolvers to their outside overcoat-pockets, and the outlines of the murderous weapons could be seen as plainly as though they were strapped to belts."

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PROTECTOR.

"Is there no law in that delightful region?",

"Law! why, no. Every man is expected to protect himself. Life is held very cheap there, and the coldest-blooded assasins escape unpunished. The Prosecuting Attorney of Vicksburg, a Republican at that, was elected last fall with two indictments for murder pending against him. He had killed a man by the name of Green in a saloon row a few months ago, shooting him between the eyes before he had time to get his revolver, and then shooting his companion through the abdomen a second later. Both men died, the first instantly, and the other in a short time. The hero of this homicide is a tall, sinewy man, with the air and the name of a man who is afraid of nothing. His fearless, desperate soul fairly shines out through a pair of small, steel-gray eyes that look right into yours while you are talking to him, with an expression that causes a shudder. He walks the streets of Vicksburg with the utmost concern, though he knows his life has been sworn by thirty men. He wears a close-fitting frock coat, and carelessly carries his right hand in his bosom. Everybody knows his fingers are close to his death-dealing revolver. His election is 'evidence of the sentiment of the people. They regard with admiration such daring characters, and you can better imagine the state of society that tolerates the outrage of elevating such a man to office than I can tell it to you. No, you can't imagine it, either; for in the North the people cannot realize the utter lawlessness that prevails down there.

"You might, by care, avoid trouble for years, but then there are contingencies that cannot be guarded against. For instance, a man might claim something that belonged to you, and take it, too, unless you defended your property. By defending your property, I mean you must get the 'drop' on the other fellow, and kill him before he can kill you. And it is a fact that you are not rated at par until you have killed your man. Up here the people are inclined to speak lightly of this Southern characteristic, but down there you realize that it is no joke. They think no more of a murder there than we do of a case of larceny in Indiana. And the worst of it is, the inhabitants seem to regard this lamentable state of affairs as all right and proper. As an illustration of the prevailing feeling on the subject of Southern chivalry, I will relate an incident that came under my own observation.

PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

"Judge Morse, one of the leading Republicans of the State, was, you remember, one of the counsel for the prosecution in the celebrated Chisolm murder cases. The Indianapolis *Journal*, in an editorial on these trials, stated that an attempt or threat had been made to assasinate him for the part he had taken in the prosecution. The article in question was shown Judge Morse, who read it over and then burst out in a torrent of furious invective at the disposition of the Northern press to misrepresent things. 'Why,' said he, 'it's bad enough without lying. Now, the fact is I was never treated better in my life than I was in the town where these trials were held. To be sure two brothers of one of the defendants had threatened to kill me if I said anything derogatory to the character of the prisoner, and stationed themselves right in front of me at the trial. Do you suppose I cared for that? Not much. My two boys sat by my side, and if the fellows had crooked a finger at me Willy would have killed one and my other boy, you can depend upon it, would have caught the other before he could do any harm. Tried to assassinate me! Well, I should say not. They treated me elegantly,' and the Judge gave a snort to think of the shameful disposition of the Northern papers to misrepresent the condition of society in the South. The boys of whom he spoke in terms of loving regard, and in whose proficiency and quickness with their shooting-irons he placed such confidence, were aged 13 and 15 respectively. This is the way the young Mississippi idea is taught to shoot.

"The Judge himself is a weatherbeaten old gentleman, who, though a Republican from the feet up, is, withal, thoroughly imbued with Southern ideas. He is a man of undoubted pluck and nerve, and is, therefore, respected by all. No long ago he was seated in a crowded car half asleep, when a drunken stranger came along, and, clapping him insolently on the shoulder, said, 'Say, you are a lawyer, ain't you?' 'Yes,' replied the Judge, with a growl like that coming from a sore bear. 'Well, I want you to help me find my pocketbook. Some one has stolen it.' 'If you want a detective you go and find one: don't bother me,' said the Judge. The fellow persisted, and, finally, became somewhat personal in his remarks. Judge Morse told him to go away two or three times, and then, drawing his revolver with a movement quick as a flash, pushed it up against the man's stomach and told him to go quick. One look into that passion-inflamed face was enough, and he incontinently fled. I asked the man of law afterward if he really would have killed the impertinent stranger. 'Of course I would have killed him. I would kill anybody for talking to me like that.'"

ACCOMMODATING NEWSPAPER MEN.

"Why is it that so few reports of acts of lawlessness reach us north of Mason and Dixon's line?" I asked.

"It is simply because nothing is said about them at home. While I was in Vicksburg I knew of three or four shooting scrapes about which the local press was silent as the grave. Influential friends of the parties engaged procured the suppression of the item, something that is not as difficult to accomplish there as here. Down in Vicksburg a citizen calls on an editor and remarks, 'There must be nothing said about this.' Editors know what this means, and say nothing. A polite request coming from a man who has slaughtered two or three of his fellow-citizens has a powerful influence in most instances. It is only once in a while that strolling correspondents come along, and they do not stay in one place long enough to get into the true inwardness of affairs. It is my belief that society will not become tranquil in the South, if Vicksburg can be taken as a criterion, for three or four generations.

SENSE OF INSECURITY.

"Though a Northern man, I got along without difficulty by exercising prudence, and by keeping out of saloons, where most of the troubles originate. On one occasion I just missed it, however. A horse was stolen from me, and in trying to recover it I learned that a negro desperado had taken the animal. I mentioned the fact in two or three places, and one evening as I was conversing with a party of friends this negro came up, and in a sullen way wanted to know if I had accused him of horse-stealing. I told him to go away, that I did not want to talk to him, and would not waste any time with him. 'Look out,' whispered one of my companions. It so happened that I was unarmed, having left my revolver at home, and so I was at the mercy of the desperado. The gentleman who had admonished me to be careful guessed as much, and, stooping over, he asked me if he should 'kill the nigger'; and he would have done it if I had signified the faintest desire to get rid of the troublesome moke. I shook my head and my friend dropped his hand with a gesture of disappointment. The negro, finding himself in a 'bad crowd,' left soon after, and I was warned by half a dozen persons to keep a close lookout or the 'nigger would assasinate me.' Now I am no coward and I was not afraid of that nigger, but I sometimes felt a cold chill run down my vertebral column as I would be riding through the country thereabouts. I didn't know when I might be shot in the back, and it is not pleasant or soothing to the mind to be going about with that sort of a feeling haunting you. I suppose one gets used to it after a while, but I had not been a resident long enough to become inured to the customs of the country. The possibility of getting slaughtered by a negro is not a cheering contingency to contemplate, by a long sight. I prefer to live in a country where a man can walk the streets with a sense of security, even though he may not be able to make so much money. I can't say I admire Southern ways." HARDSCRABBLE.

GOV. HOYT.

INVESTIGATING HIS ACCUSER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Feb. 23.—A great commotion prevails here over the discovery that Postmaster Herman Glafcke is a defaulter to the Government. Yesterday morning Gen. Charles Adams, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, arrived here with Assistant Specials Lauter and Hall, and proceeded at once to investigate the affairs of the Cheyenne Post-Office, in accordance with orders from Washington. The result was the discovery of a large deficiency. His bondsmen were placed in charge of the office, and made the deficiency good to the Government. The charge that Glafcke was connected with a lottery known as the Great Western Distribution Company was also proven. Glafcke is the publisher of the Cheyenne *Leader*, the daily paper which recently made such a shameful assault upon the private characters of Gov. Hoyt and other leading Republicans of Wyoming Territory, whom he supposed had made complaint against him and Spates, Secretary of the Territory, for connection with lottery frauds. The sensational reports about Gov. Hoyt are wholly without foundation.

Gen. Adams left here for Denver this afternoon and will proceed to Washington with his Ute prisoners to-morrow.

To the Western Associated Press.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 23.—Gen. Adams, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, arrived here to-day, in accordance with orders from Washington, to investigate the affairs of the Cheyenne Post-Office, resulting in the discovery of a deficiency in Postmaster Glafcke's accounts of about $2,400. His sureties were placed in charge of the office, and will make the deficiency good. Gen. Adams further investigated the charges of Maj. Glafcke's connection with the Great Western Distribution Company, and finds them sustained by proofs satisfactory to him. Maj. Glafcke is the publisher of the Cheyenne *Leader*, in whose columns the recent assaults on the character of Gov. Hoyt and other citizens appeared. Gen. Adams returned to Denver to-day, from whence he will proceed to Washington with his Ute prisoners.

GOV. HOYT'S REPLY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

TERRITORY OF WYOMING, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHEYENNE, Feb. 19.—I have been astonished to see in THE TRIBUNE telegrams and editorial paragraphs giving currency to the monstrous and villainous slanders on me set afloat by the Cheyenne *Leader*, and by some low rascal in their interest having access to your columns through the wires. Has not THE TRIBUNE yet learned that these attacks on me are from two Federal officers,—the Secretary of Wyoming and the Cheyenne Postmaster, both of them connected with the *Leader*,—the Postmaster as editor, and the Secretary through his clerk, who is assistant editor, and whom I have brought to judgment for vices and crimes that are sure to remove them from office? And does not THE TRIBUNE see the venom there is in the absurd calumnies of these rascals?

Apart from relating what he knows to be wicked libels, your correspondent here (I know not who he is, and shall not trouble myself to inquire) shamefully misrepresents the sentiments of our people as to the assault on me, which is universally condemned outside of the cabal who are fighting me, and whom I shall drive from their places with the help of an outraged people and an indignant President.

Please see that your editors are put on their guard. Slanderous reports cannot ruin or seriously injure me; but it were pleasanter not to have them countenanced, or even noticed but with condemnation, by the great journal of my preference. JOHN W. HOYT.

LICENSED AND ORGANIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a license to organize the Garden City Electric Light Company of Chicago; capital, $100,000; corporators, Joseph M. Hirsch, Elbridge G. Keith, John C. Richberg, and Levi Z. Leiter. Also to the Miller Gold Mining Company of Chicago; capital, $1,000,000; corporators, George H. Bliss, George E. Church, and W. H. Harrington.

A certificate of organization was filed by "The Board of Trade of the City of Joliet"; Trustees, H. S. Smith, H. B. Scott, H. A. Sanger, R. P. Slater, and P. J. Hobbs.

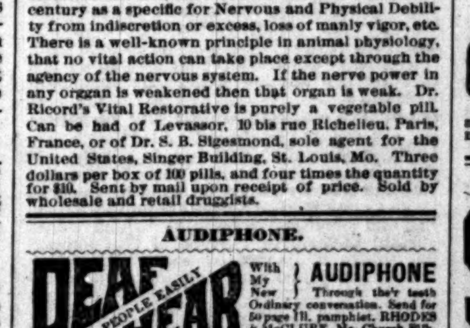
Value of Various Woods for Fuel.

It is interesting, and to many persons it may be profitable, to know the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel. Shellbark hickory is regarded as the highest standard of our forest trees, and, calling that 100, other trees will compare with it for real value as fuel for house purposes as follows: Shellbark hickory, 100; pignut hickory, 92; white oak, 84; white ash, 77; dogwood, 75; scrub oak, 73; white hazel, 72; apple-tree, 70; red oak, 67; white beach, 65; black birch, 62; yellow oak, 60; hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; red cedar, 56; wild cherry, 55; yellow pine, 54; chestnut, 52; yellow poplar, 54; butternut and white birch, 43; white pine, 30. It is worth bearing in mind that in wood of the same species there is a great difference, according to the soil in which they grow. A tree that grows on a wet, low, rich ground will be less solid and less durable for fuel, and therefore of less value than a tree of the same kind that grows on a dry and poor soil. To the ordinary purchaser oak is oak and pine is pine; but for house use the tree grown on dry upland and standing apart from all others is worth a great deal more.

Postal Cards.

Nearly 300,000,000 postal cards were used in the United States last year. They are made at Holyoke, Mass., by a private concern, under the general supervision of a Government officer. The work is nearly all done by machinery, even to counting and putting them up in packages of twenty-five. The use of postal cards is said to have driven many makers of writing paper and envelopes out of business.

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE.



RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

Has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and stood the test of over half a century as a specific for Nervous and Physical Debility from indiscretion or excess, loss of manly vigor, etc. There is a well-known principle in animal physiology, that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any orggan is weakened then that organ is weak. Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative is purely a vegetable pill. Can be had of Levassor, 10 bis rue Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. B. Sigesmond, sole agent for the United States, Singer Building, St. Louis, Mo. Three dollars per box of 100 pills, and four times the quantity for $10. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sold by wholesale and retail druggists.

AUDIPHONE.

DEAF PEOPLE EASILY HEAR With My New } AUDIPHONE Through their teeth Ordinary conversation. Send for 50-page Ill. pamphlet. RHODES & McCLURE, No. Church St.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership hitherto existing under the firm name of Stephen & Lloyd is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM STEPHEN,
Chicago, Feb. 21, 1880. EVAN LLOYD.

The undersigned will carry on the above business in future. EVAN LLOYD.

CATARRH CURE.

Catarrhal

POISON.

Spurts of disgusting mucus from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Deafness, Crackling sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Fetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils and Tickling in the Throat, are SIGNS of CATARRH.

Dr. Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

"NEWMARKET, N. H., Dec. 22, 1879.

"For nearly a year I have had such suffocation and pains in my head and eye that I could seldom sleep. There appeared to be something in my nose. I had three doctors. Each one said a different thing, but could not help me. The pains increased. Then Dr. Wel De Meyer's pamphlet was put in my hand. I commenced using the Cure on a Friday, and felt better the next day. On Monday a great Polypus, an inch and a half long, with a string on it where it tore away, came through my mouth from my nose. There was also a half a cupful of disgusting mucus came from my nose and throat. Then I knew what was the matter. It was Catarrh. I thought that my eye was gone, but the pain soon disappeared, and my eye is all right. I can now breathe, talk, and sleep naturally, and I am well again. Everybody ought to know of Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure. I write these few lines to thank you for the good you have done me. With respect,

"SUSAN B. LEIGHTON."

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by druggists, or delivered to any address, at $1.50. Dr. Wel De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh is mailed free to anybody. D. B. DEWEY & CO., Agents, 46 Dey-st., New York.

FINANCIAL.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 29 Pine-st., New York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
London Joint Stock Bank, London.
Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

TO LOAN,

On first-class Improved City Real Estate, in sums to suit,

$40,000.

The money is in hand, and loans can be closed without delay. Rate

7 Per Cent.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

THE INSURANCE PLAN

Of operating in Stocks, secures Safety, Profit, and Prompt Monthly Payments. Limit of risk 12½ per cent on investments of $20 and upwards. Address SMALLEY & GALE, Commission Brokers in R. R. and Mining Stocks, and first-class Stock Privileges, 35 Broadway, N. Y.

$1,200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall-st., New York.

COCOA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Sold in tins only (½-lb and lb), labeled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.
Depot in Chicago: Smith & Vanderbeck.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1880.

To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the 28th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate with it, in a form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and franchises of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the Board to increase under the provisions of your Charter the capital stock of the Company to the extent thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, President.

ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send stamp for circular to
The Garmore Ear Drum Co., Cincinnati, O.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Bacon.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, NO. 3 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1880.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1880, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required, on or before March 5, 1880.

81,150 pounds Bacon, Clear Sides, in new gunnies.

40,575 pounds Bacon, Clear Sides, in new, strong oak tierces, not to contain over 350 pounds Bacon each, to be full-lined; hoops well driven and nailed.

40,575 pounds of Bacon, Clear Sides, each piece to be covered with cotton cloth, and packed in crates to contain about 200 pounds each; crates to have rope handles at each end and be strapped.

The Bacon to be winter-cured, and of this season's packing, to be from medium-sized hogs, each side to weigh from 50 to 60 pounds; to be thoroughly cured and smoked, and well dried out before being packed.

Actual tare at time of delivery required in all cases.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the amounts stated, which are to be increased or decreased as may be required at the time of opening.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application at this office.

M. P. SMALL,
Major and C. S.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

TO THE PUBLIC---BOKER'S BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

In accordance with the desire frequently expressed, both in the United States and abroad, these Bitters, so long and justly celebrated for their fineness as a cordial, and for their medicinal virtues against all diseases of, or arising from, the digestive organs, will henceforth be put up and sold not only in quart, but

ALSO IN PINT BOTTLES,

for medicinal, family, traveling, and other purposes. To be had at all the principal druggists', grocers', liquor merchants', etc. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, New York, No. 78 John-st. Post-Office Box 1,029.

COUGH LOZENGES.

KEATING'S

COUGH LOZENGES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Used and recommended for over 50 years by the clergy and medical profession. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cts. E. FOUGERA & CO., New York Agents.

PILE REMEDY.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Absorbs the tumors, gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, ordinary cases in 2 days. CAUTION None genuine unless yellow wrapper on bottle has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by proprietor, J. P. MILLER, M. D., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Phila., Pa. Advice free.

BIRDS, &c.

BIRDS GERMAN CANARIES,

And all other kinds, Cages, Gold Fish, and Aquaria.

F. KAEMPFER,
127 Clark-st.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at any of the following ticket offices of the Company: 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side), and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:40 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:35 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bMarquette Express (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	§ 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	§ 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:55 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 1:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Saturday-night Theatre Train	11:30 p m	

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha, Topeka, and Kansas City, on the Pacific Express.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:30 a m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Mail (daily)	§10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:20 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 9:10 a m	* 6:20 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	*10:00 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas City Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Fast Expr'ss	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:10 p m	*†7:30 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Burén and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:05 p m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Fast Express	*†10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:25 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	[illegible]

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHWESTERN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY, Jan. 13, 1880.

Notice is hereby given, by order of the Board of Directors of the Company, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Company has been called by the Board to convene on the 25th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois. The objects of which meeting are as follows, to-wit:

First—To consider the question of the desirability and policy of consolidating this Corporation and its railroad, stock, property, and franchises with the Indiana Railway Company, the Michigan Railway Company, the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad Company, and the Northwestern Grand Trunk Railway Company (in Michigan), and whether or not an agreement in this behalf, which has been executed by authority of the Directors, subject to the Stockholders' consent, shall be ratified and approved; and

Second—To determine whether or not this Company shall issue its bonds in the sum of twenty thousand dollars per mile of its road, to be secured by mortgage on its property and franchises.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
JOHN J. HERRICK,
F. A. HOWE,
J. H. WHITMAN,
JOHN McCAFFERY,
Directors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY! } DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

CHIRIQUI.

Where Two Naval Vessels Have Been Dispatched on a Secret Mission.

A Chapter Which May Throw Important Light upon Forthcoming Events.

The Strip of Land in New Granada Owned by an American.

Something for De Lesseps to Think About.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Government has sent the sloop-of-war Adams from San Francisco, and the sloop-of-war Kearsarge from Key West, both under sealed orders, on some mission the nature of which is not revealed. It is known, however, to be a fact that these two vessels have been ordered to proceed respectively to the Gulf of Dolce, on the Pacific Coast, and to Chiriqui Bay, upon the Gulf of Mexico, to guard naval and coaling stations which our Government intends to establish at these points. The inference is a very natural one that the United States Government, in view of the operations of De Lesseps, is disposed to have two war-vessels at points not far from the line of the proposed Interoceanic Canal. While the destination and nature of the mission of these two vessels are known in part, the public probably is not as well advised as to the geographical stations of Chiriqui and Dolce, or as to the reasons which made it possible for the United States to establish naval stations there. It has, doubtless, passed from the memory of the present generation of newspaper-readers that an American named Thompson obtained from the Government of the Republic of New Granada, in 1854, a cession for a period of sixty years of

A LARGE TRACT OF TERRITORY

through that Republic, the eastern and western boundaries of which are, respectively, the Bay of Chiriqui and the Gulf of Dolce. This strip of territory, until A. D. 1914, is, therefore, American soil. The owner of that grant still lives. He, or his agents, have been in Washington within a few weeks. Confidential interviews have been held between Mr. Thompson, or his representative, and the Secretary of the Navy, and perhaps other members of the Administration,—as to which there has been great secrecy. The dispatches to THE TRIBUNE, at different times, have shown that such conferences were had; that Mr. Thompson was disposed to cede his rights, or some of them, to the United States; and that, among other possible things, it might happen that the United States could obtain a right-of-way for an Interoceanic Canal over what, for a time, would be American territory. All that is definitly known is the fact that the two vessels named have been dispatched on these secret missions.

Meanwhile, it is natural that there should be some curiosity as to

THE COUNTRY CALLED CHIRIQUI,

and as to the grant from New Granada to Ambrose Thompson. In searching for information upon this point, I have found a musty official document which shows that in 1859 the United States, in search of a coaling station, investigated this Chiriqui tract, and that officers of the Government made important reports concerning it. As Chiriqui may perform an important part in the history of the next few months, I here reproduce that ancient document entire. There are many matters in it that are irrelevant to the present question, but I doubt if, in the archives of the Government, there is anything that gives as complete information on the subject of this unknown or forgotten country. The Government had been seeking to make a contract for coal for its vessels. The subject was investigated by the House, and the following report made:

THE REPORT.

"Mr. Morse, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made the following report:

"The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy as relates to a 'conditional contract' made by him for the purpose of securing a supply of coal for the use of the navy, and other privileges, in the Republic of New Granada, report as follows:

"That on the 21st day of May, 1859, the Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, entered into a contract with the 'Chiriqui Improvement Company' for the supply of coal for the use of the United States steam vessels-of-war attached to the Gulf and Pacific Squadron, and for naval depots in the same latitude, opposit to each other, upon the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Assuming the policy of this contract in other particulars, the first question which presents itself for determination is one of title. Had Mr. Thompson a clear and indisputable title to the possessions, rights, and privileges claimed by him and his associates in the Province of Chiriqui and the Republic of New Granada? The original grants in the Spanish language, with their translations, were laid before your Committee, with the certificates of the New Granadian Minister to the United States to the authenticity of the same, and that they were all proper, legal, and binding instruments, according to the laws of New Granada. The opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States has also been pronounced

IN SUPPORT OF THE LEGAL SOUNDNESS

of the rights of the 'Improvement Company,' through Mr. Thompson, to all the property and privileges ceded to them. A copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General, together with the certificate of the New Granadian Minister, are herewith submitted.

"One of the conditions of the grant of lands, mines, and harbor-rights to the 'Improvement Company' was, that the Company should open a good carriage-road from the shores of the Chiriqui Lagoon, on the Atlantic, to the Town of David, on the Pacific, across the Isthmus of Chiriqui, within the time specified in the grant. The Company have already expended large sums of money on this road, and will complete it within the time named in the grant. There is testimony from the New Grenadians, officers, and people, that a portion of this road is already completed, and the public mails of New Granada now carried over it. This, of itself, is evidence both of the soundness of their title and the value they place upon their possessions,—for no sane men would make expensive surveys and build roads in a foreign country, where their title was questionable, or where there was nothing to warrant an ample remunerative return for their investments. Facts like this, showing large expenditures of money to fulfill the conditions of the grant, with the indorsement of the soundness of the title by the President of the Republic of New Granada, by the law-officers of the two Governments, by the Minister of New Granada to the United States, and by the Government officials in the Province of Chiriqui, ought to be sufficient to

REMOVE ALL DOUBT

on the question of title. Your Committee do not, therefore, deem it important to go into detail upon this point; the responsibility of further investigation, if judged necessary, is placed by the bill in the Executive, the appropriate department for conducting such investigations.

"The important question which arises for our consideration relates to the value of the privileges ceded to the United States, and the commercial advantages of the improvements contemplated by the Company to the maritime nations of the Earth, and more especially to the United States and New Granada. To arrive at a clear understanding of the advantages secured by the contract, it becomes necessary to refer briefly to the several harbors on which the transit-routes now sought to be brought into use terminate. Without intending to deal unfairly with any existing route, and without the least desire to detract from their value, it must be confessed that the three routes with which this of Chiriqui is designed to compete are absolutely without harbors suitable for commercial purposes.

"THE PANAMA ROAD

commences at Aspinwall, on the Atlantic Ocean, at an open roadstead peculiarly exposed to northers, and terminates on the shores of the shallow Bay of Panama, on the Pacific. The steamships running between San Francisco and Panama cannot approach within three miles and a half of the shore,—thus subjecting all passengers, with their baggage, and such light freight as may be carried, to the expense and detention of lighterage. These disadvantages will forever preclude this route from being used as a freight-route for general commercial purposes, and confine it to a passenger-route. The unhealthiness of the Gulf ports in particular, and the whole route across the Isthmus, presents a serious obstacle to the growth and business prospects of either terminus.

"The Nicaragua route is three times the distance of the Chiriqui route from sea to sea, and is also destitute of good harbors. The Tehuantepec transit, although possessing the advantage of being a shorter route from the United States to San Francisco, is even less favored with harborage than either of its rivals,—its harbor on the Atlantic being too shoal to admit vessels drawing more than twelve feet of water, and that on the Pacific is an open roadstead.

"A Pacific railroad will in time be built within the limits of our own territory, which will take most of the passengers, and light, valuable freight, going to and coming from the Pacific States.

AN ISTHMIAN TRANSIT-ROUTE,

then, must ultimately rely upon so much of the commerce, the actual business, conducted upon the two oceans, as can be induced to pass over it, with passengers, to and from all the shores washed by the Pacific and Indian Oceans, excepting those passing over the Pacific Railroad. It must be a business, a passenger and freight road, united with and terminating at safe, deep-water harbors, where freight of all kinds can be discharged from the largest kind of freighting and whaling ships and steamers directly on to cars, and from freight-cars on board ship, if such harbors exist where they can be economically connected by a railroad across the Isthmus. Your Committee, after such a careful examination as its means and time would permit, have come to the very gratifying conclusion that such a route does exist, terminating on each side of the Continent on the shores of the best harbors that ever offered shelter to commerce. The harbor on the Atlantic side is the Chiriqui Lagoon, with its interior harbors. It is about 200 miles west from Aspinwall, and has until recently been almost entirely overlooked by American explorers for Isthmian routes by which to connect the trade of the two oceans. Perhaps the range of high lands which runs along the centre of this part of the Isthmus, dividing it into two plains, one gradually sloping to the Atlantic and the other to the Pacific, and sending up spurs of mountains thousands of feet above the level of the sea, led the voyagers along the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean to conclude that Nature had placed an impassable barrier to a connection of the two seas by a railroad or carriage road between the harbors of Chiriqui and Golfito.

THE CHIRIQUI LAGOON,

on the Atlantic, has long been known to the British Government, and watched by it with care,—no doubt in the hope of ultimately obtaining a foothold there. For some years her traders have exchanged British cotton-goods, hardware, etc., with the inhabitants about the harbor for sarsaparilla, vanilla, cloth, cattle, hides, etc. In 1839, Capt. Barnet, of the English Navy, visited the lagoon in the frigate Thunder, and made a thorough survey of its waters. His report and chart were published by the British Government; and the accuracy of the survey has been indorsed by Lieut. Almy, of the United States Navy, and others who have since visited the harbor. A copy of Capt. Barnet's report and one of his charts have been examined by the Committee. His work appears to have been thoroughly, and no doubt accurately, done. He has marked the depth of the water in fathoms through all the entrances to the harbor, and what he supposed to be its most important parts. He says, in his report: 'Every part of the lagoon affords secure anchorage, and contains harbors within harbors which will admit ships of the heaviest burden, where in many parts they might lie concealed by the side of the shore.' The evidence that this harbor is

ONE OF THE BEST

on the whole Atlantic coast, in North or South America, is regarded as conclusive. It is easily identified in approaching it from the sea; has water enough through its entrance and in its interior to float the largest ship that ever has been or is likely to be constructed. It is spacious enough to float the navies of the world; and vessels of the largest class may approach near the shore, and in some places be moored in safety along its banks. The anchorage is good, and vessels of every class may ride in security, protected from the ravages of the northers. Turtle and fish abound in the waters of the lagoon, and mountain-streams of pure fresh water empty into it; and, what is of great consequence to ship-owners, there is reason for believing that none of those worms whose ravages are so destructive to the bottoms of vessels are to be found in these waters, near the mouths of the rivers emptying into it.

"It is on the islands and shores of such a harbor that

COAL HAS BEEN DISCOVERED,

and an interest in it secured by the Secretary of the Navy, subject to the approval of Congress. For the quality and quantity of this coal, so far as yet ascertained, your Committee refer to the report of the Company's engineer, Mr. Manross, and to those of Lieut. Almy, Chief-Engineer J. W. King, and Assistant-Engineer H. Newell, of the United States Navy, by whom the coal was taken from the mines, and tested on board the United States steamers Wabash and Fulton.

"The vessels of the Gulf Squadron now receive their coal at Key West and Aspinwall. The average cost of coal per ton delivered at these points, during the last ten years, was $11.60. The average cost of that delivered at ports on the Pacific was $17.60 per ton. To these prices are to be added storage and the cost of handling, which will increase them respectively to $14 and $20 per ton. The quantity of coal estimated for the present year for the use of the Gulf Squadron is 10,350 tons, which will cost, delivered, $120,060. The same quantity taken from the mines at the Chiriqui Lagoon, under the contract herein referred to, would not cost over $30,000,—a saving of more than $100,000 in a single year; and, as steamers will gradually supersede our sailing vessels, the saving will

INCREASE AS THIS CHANGE GOES ON.

"The quantity of coal estimated for the use of the Pacific Squadron for the present year is 10,650 tons, which will cost on the Pacific, alongside of vessels, about $213,000. Were the railroad and other enterprises contemplated by the 'Improvement Company' now completed, the supply required by the Pacific Squadron could be delivered at the Harbor of Golfito for about $7 per ton, and save to the Government about $130,000 per annum, with only the present number of steamships in the Pacific Squadron. Golfito is on the Pacific, nearly opposit the harbors of the lagoon on the Atlantic. The 'Chiriqui Improvement Company' have the right-of-way, and the privilege of working a road connecting these two harbors, with grants of land along the route, and around the harbors on each shore.

"The Golfito is one of the best harbors on the whole Pacific coast. Its entrance is about half a mile wide, with an interior of six miles in length and one mile and a half in width. It is a fine basin of deep water, into which the largest ships, deeply loaded, may enter safely, and remain

IN PERFECT SECURITY

from all danger of storm or weather. To examine and make a thorough survey of this harbor, the French Government sent Capts. Colombel and Lallier there in 1850. Their report and survey are very minute and satisfactory. In 1852, Admiral Pelion, of the French Navy, was there in a ship-of-war, and testifies to the accuracy of the chart and report of Capts. Colombel and Lallier. These reports are conclusive as to the great value of the Golfito as a secure and convenient harbor.

"Here are two of the first harbors in the world,—the one on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific, nearly opposit each other,—which can be connected by a railroad of only eighty miles in length. Here a large part of the commerce and travel of the two oceans must, in time, meet and cross the Continent. The commerce of the Pacific, its shores and islands, of Japan, India, and China, is increasing every year, and will not always be content to pursue its tedious way along the length of a Continent, to battle with the storms of Cape Horn; but, when a good avenue is opened through a healthy country, connecting deep-water harbors, where first-class ships may enter with safety, and discharge their cargoes into trains of cars on which merchandise can be taken from shore to shore at reasonable charges, much of the rapidly-growing commerce passing from sea to sea will seek such a channel. The Chiriqui Lagoon and Golfito are harbors

WORTHY OF THE VAST INTEROCEANIC COMMERCE

destined at some day not remote to seek more ready markets and rapid exchanges through their waters. Nature has here anticipated human wants, and cleft the Cordilleras in twain, to create a level and direct passage between these two harbors, and left no swamps or stagnant pools intervening to load the air with poisonous vapors. It is in such harbors on the two great oceans, in the latitude where we most need them, that the United States are offered the perpetual use of naval depots for our ships, the free use of coal for the expense of mining, and other privileges, for a sum so small as to bear but a slight comparative value to the great advantages secured in exchange. As a question of economy alone, the inducements are very strong for the Government to secure without delay the advantages here offered. Two store-ships are now kept near these two harbors, for the use of the Pacific and Home Squadrons,—one at Panama, and one at Aspinwall; besides which, no inconsiderable sums are paid for coal-depots at these localities for the use of the steam vessels attached to these two squadrons. In Panama Bay, for room on one island to land and leave coal for the Pacific Squadron, the United States now pay 50 cents per month for each ton so kept, amounting to $6 per ton per annum; and a deposit of several thousand tons is required there. If depots in the Harbors of Chiriqui and Golfito are secured, these store-ships may be withdrawn and employed upon other service, and the coal-depots changed

WITH GREAT ADVANTAGE AND ECONOMY

to these harbors. Besides being economical and advantageous to the Government, the indirect aid it would furnish to an American company in their efforts to open their mines and road and improve their possessions in New Granada, would enable them to compete with their more wealthy and powerful rivals, the Panama Company, and thus cheapen and facilitate the travel and commerce between the two seas. It is a case where our Government, by its partial indorsement of the enterprise, can lend its strong aid and encouragement to further the only great commercial highway across the Continent which is supplied with safe and sufficient harbors on either side, and get more than a full equivalent in return.

"Almost the entire trade of Mexico and South America has gone into foreign hands. We have not a solitary mail, passenger, or freight steam-vessel of any description running to Mexico, Central or South America, on either shore of the Continent, excepting the boats of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, running to Aspinwall and Panama, and a line run by the same company, making monthly trips from Panama northward as far as Nicaragua; while the English have well-organized lines running direct from Southampton to the West Indies, and from thence to

MORE THAN SIXTY SPANISH-AMERICAN PORTS

on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. These steamers all receive aid from the Treasury of England for mail-service; and the people of England receive an overflowing return for the money thus invested, by the greatly-increased trade which has followed the establishment of these lines from all Spanish America to England. Mexico, our nearest neighbor, has a foreign trade amounting to $54,000,000 per annum; yet our whole trade with her, both of imports and exports, amounts only to $8,000,000 per annum. Central America has a foreign trade of $12,214,263 per annum; but of this the United States get only $267,389. South America has a foreign trade amounting, by the last published statement, to $272,168,531 per annum; of which we get annually, of exports and imports, $42,774,066. There is a foreign trade carried on by sister-Republics south us, on this Continent, amounting annually to $338,-382,794, of which but little more than one-seventh, $51,041,455, comes to this country. The rest goes to Europe, and the most of it to England. With proper attention, the largest portion of it

MIGHT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY,—

thereby aiding and strengthening every branch of industry. Mail-steamers afford great facilities to mercantile communities, and, wherever first established between countries divided by oceans, or, like Central and South America, having no communication with the great markets of the world by railroad, are always followed by a remunerative trade to the country starting and sustaining them. Had our Government shown the liberality and sagacity that have ever characterized England in this particular, a good share of the trade of this Continent would now be in American hands, and affording a rich return to the whole country for the comparatively small aid for mail-service which the establishment of lines of steamers would have required.

"England has long been exploring, watching, and waiting to secure a suitable commercial transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the Isthmus, and at any moment would be glad to establish such a transit between the Chiriqui Lagoon and the Harbor of Golfito, could she, or any citizen of that country, acquire such possessions and rights there as are now held by the 'Chiriqui Improvement Company.' Her great trunk-line of steamers to the Atlantic side of the southern portion of this Continent would be run from Southampton to the Harbor of Chiriqui, to meet the mail, passengers, and freight brought by her Pacific steamers to Golfito, and by rail across the Isthmus or Chiriqui. These two harbors would form

GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOTS,

and become the headquarters of her great steam-power connected with this Continent. But this route, with lands along the same amounting to two or three millions of acres, with harbor-rights, etc., now belongs to, and is in the hands of, Americans, who are here asking for no gifts, no pecuniary aid in advance for contemplated rail-service, but to induce their Government, by its proper regard, to interest itself in their possessions, which must be considered as of national value. This providing in advance for an unlimited supply of coal in that latitude for our national ships, and for transportation at reasonable rates from sea to sea, will probably prove one of the most economical measures which the Government could adopt. Even should the company ask an advance on account of prospective mail-service, they would be merely following a very prominent precedent; for Congress acted upon this principle in establishing the mail-routes by the way of Panama to our Pacific States and Territories, and advanced nearly half a million dollars to aid in building the steamers which were to carry the mails from New York to San Francisco by the Isthmus of Panama. But such is not their request; they are not here for loans or gifts, but to sell an almost invaluable privilege for a very small and inadequate money-consideration, added to the vastly more valuable consideration of the

GOOD-WILL AND COUNTENANCE OF THEIR GOVERNMENT.

The leading advantage which they expect to derive from a ratification of their contract is to be found in the fact that Government vessels will seek the termini of their route for their supplies of coal, water, and other articles; and this fact, with the influence of their occasional presence, will give quiet and security to the possessions of the company, and tend to the peaceful and rapid improvement of that part of Central America, and guarantee it against illegal invasions from any quarter, or disturbance from fillibustering adventurers, either from our own or any other country. The possessions of the company being on the line between New Grenada and Costa Rica, their road, and the improvement it would create, the police which New Grenada requires them to keep up along the line, with the occasional visits of our national vessels to the harbors at its termini, will greatly tend to the peace and quiet of the borders of those two Republics. In framing the bill the Committee has been careful to

GUARD AGAINST ANY ENCROACHMENT

upon the rights of New Grenada from any quarter; and, as far as the action of the 'Improvement Company' and the United States can lawfully go, to see that her sovereignty is protected in all its integrity.

"The only steamship and railroad communication now existing between the United States and the Pacific Ocean, consequently the principal communication with our Pacific States and Territories, is in the hands of wealthy monopolies. These monopolies being without competition, and having only one line of communication, they can, and do, without opposition, establish such rates for the transportation of passengers, mails, and freight as they may judge most advantageous to themselves, without consulting any interest but their own. That portion of the American public which has had intercourse by business or travel on the waters of the Pacific, its shores or islands, can best judge, by the exorbitant charges they have been compelled to pay over the single route now in operation, whether the rapidly-increasing commerce and trade of the Pacific, and the economy and convenience of the American people, do not now require another competing steamship line, and a

COMPETING TRANSIT ACROSS THE ISTHMUS;

and whether the stockholders in both lines, by imposing only a fair and just charge on the public, would not find their investment yielding returns amply remunerative, and as large as ought to be derived from the traveling and business community which would sustain them. The success of two competing routes while that by way of Nicaragua was in operation, and the almost unprecedented pecuniary success of the one now running, and the certain increase of business between the Atlantic and Pacific, give sufficient assurance that the route by the way of the Chiriqui Isthmus can be fully sustained.

"Your Committee recommend the passage of the bill herewith submitted."

E. B. W.

Journalism on Wheels.

An editor in one of the North Georgia counties owns a portable printing-office. The editor is a first-rate blacksmith, and occasionally changes his location, stopping in any neighborhood where the farmers are disposed to furnish him with work, and, as soon as he gets his shop in good running order, he sets up his old Ben Franklin hand-press, buys a gallon or two of sirup, a few pounds of glue, and casts a roller. Then he buys a dozen quires of paper, and in a few days the *Thunderbolt of Freedom* makes its appearance, claiming a large circulation, and offering "superior inducements to advertisers."

THE TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

Sentiment in Favor of Its Repeal.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Congress should abolish the protective tariff in favor of paper manufacturers.

DANGER OF ENGULFMENT.

Hawkinsville (Ga.) Dispatch.

The Georgia dollar weeklies will find themselves engulfed before the close of the year, if the tariff should not be removed by Congress.

SHOULD BE HEARTILY SUPPORTED.

Lumpkin (Ga.) Independent.

An effort is being made in Congress to place certain chemicals which enter into the manufacture of paper, glass, and woolen fabrics on the free list. This should receive the hearty support of every newspaper in the United States.

MUST BE RAISED.

Sandersville (Ga.) Herald.

Should this advance continue, the price of subscription of papers generally will be raised to provide against loss. It certainly is high time that there was a thorough revision of the entire tariff system, and that all imposts on articles of prime necessity should be at once removed.

IN THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

Calhoun (Ga.) Times.

An effort is being made in Congress to remove a portion of the duty on paper, and the materials used in its manufacture. We trust the effort will prevail. It is a movement in the interest of the people, as well as publishers, as cheap books and papers are the demand of the times.

AN ONEROUS TAX.

Atlanta (Ga.) Phonograph.

It is virtually a tax on education, and the American people cannot afford to protect and uphold any class of men who want to get rich by such means. Away with the tariff! The people as well as the press should use their influence with the Congressmen to remove this onerous tax. Something must be done, and that speedily.

AN UNJUST TAX.

Dawsonville (Ga.) Mountain Chronicle.

This tariff is a direct and unjust tax on education, and is inconsistent with American institutions,—a wanton and outrageous perversion of the "home protection" idea. Two bills are now before Congress providing for the removal of the tariff on print-paper and the chemicals used its manufacture, and one or the other of them should pass.

AWAY WITH THE TAX.

Cumming (Ga.) Clarion.

Down with the rascally paper manufacturers, away with the tax on foreign paper and chemicals, and a ticket-of-leave to every Congressman who does not vote and use his influence to repeal at once a law which was made to benefit a few to the detriment of the many. We are ready to act in this matter in any way thought best by the leading newspaper men of the State.

NO IDLE CLAMOR.

Gainesville (Ga.) Eagle.

Congress has ample time to devote some attention to the demand for the removal of the import duty on print-paper and the chemicals which are required in paper manufacture. It is no idle clamor that comes up from all parts of the country and from all classes of society for the removal of this odious and oppressive burden. These lawmakers should bear in mind that an election is approaching, and that somebody will be held to answer.

THE MOST ABSORBING TOPIC.

Augusta (Ga.) Evening News.

If our Georgia Senators and Representatives in Congress would give more attention to abolishing the tax on knowledge, and less to personal wrangles over one poor obscure Methodist preacher, they would do more good, and reflect quite as much lustre upon their official acts. The tax on printing-paper is just now the most absorbing topic. Will Mr. Stephens and Senator Gordon, and Dr. Felton and Senator Hill and others act in this matter? The people demand it, and most of all the press. They cannot afford to ignore this claim of their chief supporters.

KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

Valdosta (Ga.) Times.

We hope that the Atlanta *Constitution* will keep up the fight on the duty on news-paper until Congress takes hold of the matter. As it stands, the newspaper publishers are the only class in the country that are not benefited by the general advance in prices. To the contrary, they are injured. Prices have advanced on them, and they find it impossible to advance on subscription and advertising rates. The 20 per cent on paper is a direct tax on publishers.

OUGHT TO BE BOUNCED DOWN AT ONCE.

Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is the only paper in the country of any prominence that stands up for the paper men. It does this because it is under heavy obligations to three or four paper-mills, who have been supplying it with paper. It is also in debt to several banks in which the paper-houses of Chicago are interested. Now the *Inter-Ocean* derives most of its circulation by clubbing with the country press. As it is hostile to the best interests of that press, they ought at once to stop clubbing with it. A paper that countenances steals and upholds frauds ought to be bounced down at once. It has no right to call upon its brethren of the press for support and assistance.

GAINING STRENGTH EVERY DAY.

Leavenworth (Kas.) Times.

Mr. Fort's bill, now before Congress, for the reduction of the duty on paper, and for the abolition of the duty on soda-ash, is gaining strength every day, and deserves the support of every member who aims to serve the interests of his constituents. Indeed, we are unable to see any reasonable ground upon which it can be opposed, and those who shall vote against it will place themselves on record as serving the private interests of the papermakers against the general interests of the public. The people understand this question, and no Western Congressman would be able to excuse himself before his constituents for voting against the bill.

THEY WON'T EXPLAIN.

Mobile (Ala.) Register.

The papermakers of the East are preparing to contest at every point the Fort bill, which repeals the tax on knowledge. They will fight as desperately, and we hope with as much ill fortune, as did the ring who last winter opposed a repeal of the blood tax. The new lobby comes loaded down with statistics and heavy documents; but not one of them will rise to explain why print-paper is worth nine cents a pound at the American end of a Niagara River bridge and six cents at the other end of the not lengthy structure, —not one of them. Until they explain this discrepancy very little heed should be given to their statistical arguments.

AROUSED BY THE EXTORTIONS.

Freeport (Ill.) Herald.

The press throughout the country has now been fully aroused by the extortions practiced by the papermakers, and from far-away Connecticut Valley, which is, practically, the centre of the paper-making industry, comes a howl of disgust at the barefaced robbery which is being practiced by the leeches at the expense of the publishers. Col. Fort, in an interview with a Washington correspondent, says that his principal object in introducing the bill was to do away with the tax which is being imposed upon the dissemination of knowledge. We are sufficiently taxed now; but, if the income derived from the ad valorem on paper, and chemicals used in its manufacture, is required, let it be placed upon luxuries, not necessities. This is a matter which behooves every newspaper, city or country, to attend to.

THE PAPER BOOM.

Elgin (Ill.) Leader.

A few days ago the paper dealers and makers met in convention and decided to put paper up another half cent or so a pound. What occasion, what need was there for it? None whatever. Aside from a slight rise in price of one or two important factors in the manufacture of paper, there is no reason in paper going up. Labor costs no more, straw and rags cost no more, coal is going down, the open wet winter furnishes plenty of water, and there is no reason for the price to the consumer being doubled. It is a simple piece of high-handed robbery. It is a trades-union that is just as oppressive as a triumph for Communism would be. A convention is formed among producers, and the printer and publisher has to foot the bill. This thing must stop, or our friends the papermakers will raise such a hell by their extortion that Congress will pay attention to the matter and remove the protecting tariff. The papermakers are big guns and can get respectful attention no doubt from Congress. But bigger men are the paper printers, and especially to Congressmen, of far more importance.

WILL CERTAINLY PASS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Fort is displaying commendable energy in urging the passage of his bill for the reduction of duty on printing-paper from 20 per cent to 5 per cent. The recent advance of 50 per cent in the price of printing-paper manufactured in this country was most unreasonable and unnecessary. It was to be expected that, with a return of prosperity, an advance in the price of paper would take place, but the manufacturers have shown more greed than wisdom in forcing the figures. Mr. Fort makes the point that the rise in paper will add very materially to the cost of school-books, and the suggestion will have much weight with Congress. His bill will certainly pass. We trust that the duty will also be lessened on such chemicals as are imported by the papermakers.

A LESSON FROM THE PAST.

Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

Ten or twelve years ago there was just another such combination among the papermakers. Newspaper men stood it just as long as they could, and then inaugurated a movement for the repeal of the tariff on imported paper. That brought the papermakers to their senses. We are glad to see that a similar movement is on foot now. Congressman Fort, of this State, has introduced a bill into the House to repeal the tariff on white paper, and we hope it will be pushed until it becomes a law. The duty on paper is wholly protective in its character. Not a pound of foreign paper is imported when American manufacturers are content with a fair living price for their products. By taking the duty off paper altogether consumers will have a regulation that will prevent all such inordinate advance as the present. Off with the tariff.

A WELL-TIMED BILL.

Monroe (Mich.) Commercial.

Congressman Fort, of Illinois, has introduced a bill placing printing-paper of the cheaper grades and the various materials used in its manufacture on the free list. The bill is well timed, and, in our opinion, ought to pass, though it is likely to be fought by all the influence the papermakers can bring to bear, and also all the protectionists. Although the cost of manufacturing printing-paper has not advanced except in the advance of rags, which is a very small item, yet within a few months the price has advanced from 6¼ cents to 9 and 10 cents, and there is talk of still further advances. If the present high price continues it will necessitate advances in the price of newspapers and all classes of periodicals and books. It is a matter of National importance that periodicals and books, especially school-books, should be produced as cheaply as possible. An unreasonably high price on printing-paper is a direct tax upon the intelligence of the people; and its manufacture is an industry which needs no protection. The revenue derived from print-paper, soda-ash, and other articles which go into the manufacture of paper, is a mere trifle, and not worth considering by the side of the importance of cheap paper. Paper can be manufactured in this country as cheaply as in any other, and it is only by a combination of the papermakers that prices have been forced up to the extent they have. If paper were admitted free, it would simply prevent extortionate prices by the admission of a healthy competition which could not be controlled and brought within the papermakers' combination.

CAUSE OF THE RISE IN PAPER.

Waukesha (Wis.) Democrat.

The rapid rise in the price of print-paper that has taken place in the last few months, while it was made possible by the high tariff duties on imported paper, and on a number of articles that enter into its manufacture, was not the result either of a deficient supply or a stimulated demand, but simply of a combination among wood and straw pulp factories and the paper-mill owners. We happened to meet with a large manufacturer the other day, and telling him that it would be impossible for the combination to maintain the price of print-paper at the advance, for the reason that the demand was even less than it had been, and that owners of mills would not allow them to stand idle, we were answered, "There is a boom in iron without any clearly good reason, and we thought there might as well be a boom in paper." There was a confession for you! It is the whole truth, that, finding agreement possible among the manufacturers, they deliberately resolved to compel the consumers of print-paper to pay one-third or one-half more for the commodity than it is fairly worth. As they are protected by an infamous tariff, so long as the combination remains unbroken, all that the consumers (who are the public) can do is to submit until Congress has had time to act. We think there is not long to wait. The case is not complicated, and beforehand Congress is aware of the nature and extent of this grievance. The demand for relief is backed by every newspaper, and every religious, and educational, and literary publication in the country. There is no reason in the present state of the revenue, or in the known condition of the paper trade, why the relief should not be complete and immediate; while in the political complexion of Congress we naturally find assurance that the duties on imported paper, and on the articles that are used in the manufacture of paper, will certainly be taken off at an early day. If the Democracy have not lately declared for absolute free trade, they dare not defend an exposed combination of monopolists. There never was such an opportunity as the present for Congress, by simply doing its obvious duty, to earn the gratitude of the people.

TAXING THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE PEOPLE.

Omaha Herald.

The recent unexampled advance in the price of printing-paper has forced several leading newspapers to advance in like manner the price of subscriptions. While the *Herald* has no intention of taking similar action, it is glad to note the bill which has recently been introduced in Congress by Mr. Fort, of Illinois, placing printing-paper and all material used in its manufacture on the free list. The facts, as nearly as can be learned, seem to be that the paper-manufacturers of the country have united in an agreement to make an unprecedented and wholly unjustifiable advance in the price of printing-paper. The labor cost of manufacturing it has not materially advanced. It can be profitably manufactured for 7 cents a pound, and, but for the duty, could be imported at 7 cents a pound; and yet the mills of this country have advanced the price to 9, 10, 11, and talk of making it 12 cents or more, an advance of 100 per cent. The inevitable result of such action, if there were no remedy for it, would be to place the newspapers of the country wholly at the mercy of a few great paper-manufacturers; and not the newspapers only but, in every case where an advance in subscription price has been forced, the people also. In fact, there is one way in which the people must invariably suffer from this extortionate advance,—in the increase in the price of all periodicals and books, especially school-books, the cost of which is already far beyond what it should be. The people of the country at large are vitally interested in the success of Mr. Fort's bill, the only remedy against a tax upon the intelligence of the people. We are glad to note that in many towns petitions have been circulated and liberally signed, praying Congress to remove all duty from print-paper and the material used in its manufacture. These petitions have been signed by school-boards, teachers, newspaper publishers, and all interested in the intelligence of the public, and forwarded in each instance to the Congressman from that district. We hope to see similar action taken in Omaha.

THE RAPACITY OF THE PULP AND PAPER MAKERS.

Toledo Blade.

Every one in the country has been delighted with the return of prosperity. Every one has submitted gracefully to the rise in the price of all manufactured articles as one of the necessary consequences of this return. Recognizing that the majority of manufactories have been running on a very small margin of profit, if not at an absolute loss, it was felt that it was only just that they should have an opportunity of making some money. But, with some of these interests, the long past seems to have provoked an unconscionable greed. They want to make up within a few months all that they have failed to make in as many years. Having been on half rations for four or five years, they will glut themselves with quadruple or sextuple rations for the next few months. This is preëminently the case with the papermakers. That industry has not been specially remunerative for the past few years, but it has not been nearly so badly off as many others,—iron-manufacturers, for example. While the larger number of the furnaces and rolling-mills and similar works have lain idle for years, the greater part of the paper-mills have been kept running, and have earned something every year over and above their expenses. They have so improved their methods of manufacture, and so reduced the expense of production as to be enabled to sell their wares abroad at fair profit, in competition with the centuries-old paper-mills in operation there. This seemed to augur a very light future for the paper-making interests of this country. Last summer the paper-mills were making ordinary print-paper—such as is used by newspapers—at prices approximating five and a half cents per pound. Now their prices approximate eight and a half cents per pound, and they will not enter into any contracts at that price, showing that they contemplate still further advances.

It was believed—we think they conceded—that at the prices between five and six cents per pound, they were making a fair business profit on their investment. Such being the case an advance of from 50 to 66⅔ per cent is simply extortionate. There is nothing in any of the conditions of the trade that will justify more than a fraction of the raise. The only reason alleged is that the price of rags has advanced, but this advance is only a trifle to that in the price of paper. The simple fact is that the combination of pulp and paper makers have conceived that this is a fitting opportunity to reap a golden harvest at the expense of the public, and they are doing it energetically. No one denies them the right to improve a business opportunity to the utmost, but it is a crime when a combination of men conspire to inflict such extortion upon the community as will unhinge the whole commercial fabric of which their industry is one of the corner-stones. This is the case with these men now. Thousands of important industries, employing hundreds of thousands of men and women, and millions of capital, are so intimately connected with the price of paper that any serious disturbance of it deranges them vitally. It is not all newspapers who are much injured in this way, but publishers, authors, job printers, box-makers, binders, stationers, hatters, and in fact there is hardly a business that does not use great quantities of paper each year, either in the manufacture of their wares, or covering, receptacles, or wrappings for them. Every one of these must be put out of joint by the ravenous spirit of the paper-makers, who are protected in their greed by a tariff so high as to be prohibitory of foreign importation.

OPPRESSIVE ADVANCE IN PAPER.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

In ninety days paper has advanced from 40 to 50 per cent. The mills have formed a combination and advanced the price until it has become a hardship upon the publishers. There appears to be no remedy for consumers. We see it stated that the cause of the advance is attributed to an increase tn the price of material used in its manufacture. But there has been no such advance in the price of paper stock. There is no justification for the advance, and we consider it a species of extortion on the part of paper-manufacturers. The rise has been so rapid as to cause newspapers in some portions of the country to increase their rates of advertising and subscription. The Chicago *Times* has increased its subscription to $16, and other leading journals of the West have advanced their rates. Publishers must do something to protect themselves against the rapacity which threatens to devour them. This advance is particularly severe upon Southern newspapers, where the expenses of publishing a first-class paper are out of proportion to the receipts. Since the War the leading papers of the South have increased the expense of publication beyond all comparison with the amount expended before the War. When the outlay of labor and money necessary to conduct a newspaper are considered, there is nothing so cheap as the newspaper of to-day. Before the War the price of the *Chronicle* was $6 per year. Now it is $10. There is no comparison between the papers in the amount of reading, reporting, editing, and correspondence. The *Chronicle* of 1860 contained about half a column of telegraph matter, at an expense of $12 per week. The *Chronicle* of to-day contains several columns, at an expense of $100 per week. The composition before the War averaged about eight columns of reading matter a day, at an expense of about $100 per week. Now the reading matter will average sixteen columns a day, at nearly double the expense. The editorial and reportorial force have been augmented so that it takes four men now to do the work of two.

It is stated that a reduction of duties on chemicals used by paper-manufacturers will lead to a reduction in the price of paper. If this will induce the monopolists to be satisfied with a reasonable profit we hope Congress will give us free trade in this respect. We suspect, however, that this excuse is a subterfuge. The present duties were imposed upon chemicals when paper was selling at 6¼ cents per pound. The tariff has not been increased. Therefore, there is no justification in putting up the price to 9½ and 10 cents. Neither the tariff duties, which are the same as before the advance, nor the increase in the price of paper stock justify the advance in paper. The tax on chemicals should be abolished by Congress, as well as the duties on paper. Congress should take broad and liberal grounds. A tax upon paper and upon chemicals used in its manufacture is really a tax upon knowledge. We see no reason why American publishers and American readers should be taxed for the benefit of papermakers. As well may Congress put a duty on foreign newspapers for the benefit of the American press as to put this duty on foreign paper and chemicals used in its manufacture for American paper-mills. There would be as much justice in the one case as in the other. The duty on foreign printing-paper is 20 per cent. Paper that costs in this country 9½ or 10 cents per pound can be purchased in Canada for six and a half or seven cents. This illustrates the hardship and injustice of a protective tariff. This is not alone a plea for the newspapers. Every man, woman, and child in this country is interested in cheap paper of one kind and another. The monopolists who enjoy the benefits of a protective tariff have advanced the price of every description of paper that comes out of the mill. Writing and printing and wrapping and all kinds of paper have advanced. The school-books and Bibles and prayer and hymn-books will advance, if they have not already advanced, in price. So that the publishers of newspapers are not the only ones interested. All classes, shades, and conditions of the great American people are taxed heavily and, we think, unjustly, to enrich paper-manufacturers. This will not be submitted to, because it is a tax on every family; because it is a tax on public intelligence; a tax on the cause of education. As the quinine tax was removed by Congress, so should this unjust paper tax be removed. The press of the country have spoken out in no uncertain terms, and Congress should grant the relief asked for. The members of Congress from every Southern State should take an active interest in repealing the law which imposes this unjust tax. Congress should give us free trade in paper.

Grandfather Lickshingle Accounts for the Rise in Paper.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Nothin' wuz made in vain," observed Grandfather Lickshingle yesterday; "an' this advance in the price uv printin'-paper wuz brought about by a special dispensation uv Providence for a certain purpose."

He was asked to explain.

"When the world got so ornary that nobody but politicians could live in it," continued the old man, "the Lord of Hosts sent a flood upon the earth an' swept the hull caboodle out uv existence,—drowned 'em, like so many pups. Very well. The progress of the funny newspaper has been so rapid durin' the past few years that terror has seized upon the people. The country to-day is full uv men, women, an' children wringin' their hands an' cryin,' 'What shall we do to be saved?' Well may we pause an' consider. Every cross-roads in the country, so far at least as investigation has penetrated, has its comic, serio-comic, or religio-comic newspaper, while the metropolitan sheets uv the metropolis maintain their humorous departments. Fire an' lightnin' have been visited upon them, but with only indifferent success. Societies for the suppression uv wit an' humor have been established; an', while these organizations have done noble work in pillagin' an' destroyin' offices an' material, still they have failed miserably to stop the growin' evil. They could, with the aid of their hook an' ladder, tear an office to the ground, or they could blow it up with nitro-glycerin' an' guncotton. This, however, did not always prevent the editor from gatherin' together a cheese-press an' some shoe-pegs for type, an' breakin' out in a new place with a funnier paper than ever. Then they thought to lay the ax at the root of the evil, an' a reward of 25 cents a head wuz offered for the scalp of funny men, or paragraphists. This also wuz a miserable failure, for the reason that when one wuz cut down two sprung up, new lighted, like Mercury on a heaven-kissing hill."

"But what has all this to do with the price of printing-paper?"

"That's what I'm comin' to. As the wicked and sinful had to be swept from the face uv the earth by rains an' floods, so these funny newspapers are to be wiped out uv existence by an increase in the price uv paper. Besides bein' a damdener on the evil aimed at, it will insure the public, to a certain extent, agin' the campaign newspapers, newspapers run by rich men for their own amusement, newspapers to fill long-felt wants, and all that sort uv thing.

"This manner uv proceedin' may seem a little strange," continued Grandfather, after a pause; "but you must recollect that the Almighty moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

RELIGIOUS.

THE BAPTISTS.

The weekly conference of Baptist ministers of Chicago and vicinity met at No. 71 Randolph street yesterday forenoon, the Rev. Dr. Peddie in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. K. Colver.

The Rev. Dr. Northrup, who was to have read a paper on "Evolution," sent a letter regretting his inability to be present on account of illness.

Dr. Patterson announced that on next Monday the Rev. A. M. Bacon, of Dundee, Ill., would read a paper on "Gestures."

The Rev. Mr. Goodman suggested, there being no subject for discussion, that the conference take up the question of the attendance at the theatre and the opera among members of the churches. Being called on to open the debate, he apologized for not having prepared himself fully as to the facts in the case, but in a few remarks condemned the stage and its associations, regarding the men and women who are actors and opera singers as lacking in virtue and full of vicious tendencies. He said there were a few honorable exceptions, but they were few indeed. Since the establishment of Music-Hall he thought there had been an increase in the attendance, and something ought to be done to check the growing evil.

The Rev. Mr. Raymond, of Dundee, Ill., wanted to know whether it would be well to discipline church-members who went to the theatre or opera.

The Rev. Mr. Ongman thought the subject was one of great importance, and he would like to see it made the subject of an essay.

The Rev. Mr. Carr spoke of the efforts made to stop the Sunday performances, and alluded to an article in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE relating to the subject, which gave the substance of interviews held with various theatrical managers of the city. From the tone of the remarks made by these gentlemen, it would seem to be an easy matter to at least stop Sunday performances, and a movement made towards that end by the Christian ministers of the city would no doubt be attended with good results.

The Rev. Dr. Peddie, who has presided over the conference for some time, and who goes to New York this week to accept a call in that city, made a feeling address in parting with his fellow-laborers in this city. He spoke of the cordial relations always existing between the ministers, and he would go away with a feeling of thankfulness for the blessings vouchsafed to him here. The reverend gentleman believed that the money so lavishly bestowed on Eastern seminaries and colleges for the education of ministers of the Gospel could be used to much better advantage in helping struggling Western institutions, and he should labor in the future to divert a part of the sums contributed, if possible, to the latter object. Dr. Peddie closed by bidding all an affectionate farewell.

After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Jackson, of Hyde Park, in which special mention was made for the success of Dr. Peddie in the future, the conference closed by singing a hymn, during which the ministers in turn gave the retiring Moderator the right hand of fellowship, and bade him a hearty God-speed to his new field of labor.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers yesterday held their regular Monday morning meeting in their rooms in the Methodist Book Concern building, a large attendance being present.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, who asked that the one ambition of those present might ever be the winning of souls to Christ, and that all might come to that state of submission to the Divine will which is real prayer. He asked, also, that, inasmuch as many of the churches were engaged in revival work, it might be blessed abundantly.

The Rev. Dr. Boring took the chair and called the meeting to order, upon which the Rev. Mr. Colwell announced that Mrs. Celestia L. Youker, wife of the Rev. Alexander Youker, of the West Side Moody Tabernacle, died on the 21st inst., of gastric fever, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a set of appropriate resolutions of respect and sorrow, which was done.

The Rev. Dr. Williamson reported very favorably of the condition of their fields of labor, after which the order of the day, the consideration of the Irish question, was taken up, the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of the *Christian Advocate*, leading with a paper, which is published in another column.

After a brief discussion of the paper the meeting adjourned.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Presbyterian ministers was held yesterday morning in McCormick Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets. The Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson read an interesting paper on "The Relation of Religion to the State." A discussion of the subject followed, and it was decided that, in view of the excellence of the paper, it be the sense of the meeting to order its publication. The Rev. Arthur Mitchell conducted the meeting.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Congregational ministers met at the Grand Pacific at the usual hour. The Rev. J. M. Williams occupied the chair. The Rev. A. Kidder, of Durand, Wis., led in prayer. "How to Deal with Inquirers in Sabbath-Schools," was the subject for discussion during the morning hour. There were present Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Noble, J. M. Williams, A. Little, H. M. Day, A. Lloyd, T. J. Valentine, Capt. Bundy, S. H. Peeke, B. F. Leavitt, William E. F. M. W. Pinkerton, A. Kidder, S. G. Kidder, W. H. Brewster, C. A. Towle, A. Monroe, E. H. Eaton, and J. C. Armstrong.

Strange Tales of Vast Treasure in Arizona and Sonora.

Many traditions exist (says the *Arizona Record*) among the natives of Sonora concerning the marvelously rich discoveries of silver and gold in Arizona and Sonora. The writer, during a recent stay in Sonora, was privileged to examine a mass of old manuscripts, the work of the ancient Jesuit missionaries. Some of these, referring to the mineral wealth of Arizona and Sonora, were so interesting that the writer made several translations. One of the most interesting of these relates the story of mines of marvelous richness discovered near the "Real de Arizona" by an Indian.

The treasure was found close to a mountain whose side extended nearly half a league until it arrived at a ravine, which wound through the adjacent hills, and is the bed of a running creek during the rainy season, but the remainder of the year is perfectly dry. To this point all the population rushed in great hopes, and found treasure enough to satisfy their desires. On the whole side of the mountain and in the ravine were found pieces, large and small, many like balls of silver, others half silver, the remainder being composed of other kinds of metal. The weight of these pieces averaged from a half to one and two arrobas (twenty-five pounds). This discovery attracted from all parts the Spaniards, who, with the work only of moving a little dirt from one place to another, found lumps and masses of silver of prodigious size.

A poor man who had traveled from the city of Guadajara, a distance of more than 300 leagues, had the good fortune to find a lump of silver weighing 525 pounds. Notwithstanding his luck he never received any benefit from it, for it was confiscated by the Government officers. Others in their discoveries were more fortunate, finding masses of greater weight and size, but what was most remarkable in these discoveries was, that at a little distance from the surface a mass of pure silver was encountered, according to the account least exaggerated, that weighed 140 arrobas, which resisted all attempts to divide it, and, being so large and heavy, the finders were obliged to melt it by the force of fire, and even after that operation nine arrobas of silver were refined from the ashes, and afterward on a second refinement a notable quantity was extracted. "Persons curious in these matters," says the Father, "assure me that the amount taken out in a short time and with no expense amounted to 400 arrobas of pure silver."

At the report of such notable discoveries the commander of the nearest Presidio doubted whether so much silver was produced from the veins of mines, and suggested that it was a hidden treasure recently discovered, because in case of mineral veins the silver belonged to the finders after paying the Royal dues, but if it was treasure his Most Catholic Majesty appropriated the major part and very little was left to the finders. Until this point could be settled by a competent authority the Presidio attached the whole of the silver discovered, reporting immediately to the Viceroy of New Spain. In Mexico various were the opinions respecting it, but the most favorable prevailed. The attachment was withdrawn and the silver was returned to the owners.